

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Sixth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



***( Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1 to 10 )***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DISAPPROVAL  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

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*Tuesday, July 29, 1986/Sravana 7, 1908*  
(SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.*

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[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri G. Bhoopathy.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Bhoopathy is going to speak on marriages for the first time. Is it the beginning ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is an auspicious beginning. Have the memories of your own solemn occasion become fresh ?

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### Steps to ban Child Marriages

\*162. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether child marriages are taking place in spite of the fact that they are banned ;

(b) the number of cases registered during 1984, 1985 and upto June, 1986 ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for the strict implementation of the Act banning child marriages ?

2

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) The information is not readily available. The same will be collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) By the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978, offences under the Act have been made cognizable for the purpose of investigation of such offences and for all matters, other than matters referred to in section 42 of Cr. P.C. (arrest on refusal to give name and residence) and the arrest of a person without a warrant or without an order of the Magistrate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : I have seen the photographs in the newspapers and the magazines that child marriages are taking place in Rajasthan and other States. Rajasthan alone accounts for 50 thousand child marriages. This is really painful.

MR. SPEAKER : Vyasji, what is he saying ?

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : After child marriage, small children start the consummation of marriage at an early age, and the Government cannot stop it. If this process continued unchecked, the number of children in the country will go up steeply. If the children continue this process, the mother as well as the father would become weak. What steps the Government are going to take to stop child marriage and early consummation thereof ?

I would like to congratulate the Rajasthan Government,.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** You put your question rather than giving a lecture.

**SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :** I congratulate the Rajasthan Government that they dismissed the Minister who arranged a child marriage of her daughter at a tender age. Why don't they make this punishment effective throughout the country ?

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ :** Sir, the hon. Member's first submission that the children and the men from Rajasthan are weak can be judged from the very appearance of Shri Vyas. Vyasji, you kindly stand up so that we may have a glimpse of your body. *(Interruptions)* I find that 70 per cent people in Rajasthan.....

[English]

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** So far I thought that Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas belonged to the Youth Congress but now it seems that he belongs to the children's academy !

[Translation]

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** The child marriage which takes place in Rajasthan is not in fact the real marriage. The real marriage takes place when the girl attains the age of 20-22 years and 'gauna' ceremony is performed.

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ :** Sir, I know a lot about Rajasthan. Perhaps, the hon. Member does not have complete information. Take any person from Rajasthan, you will find him well built and sturdy. Take for example an animal, a camel from Rajasthan. You will find it the stoutest of all. None is weak there.

So far as the prevalence of social evils is concerned, this social evil was in prevalence there from the very beginning due to historical reasons. This evil is gradually diminishing as a result of social movements. Earlier, the age of consent in the Child Restraint Marriage Act, 1929 was 14 years and 18 years which has now been raised to 18 years and 21 years respectively. Now, coming to the question of marriage and 'gauna', there are some local customary laws which are gradually

undergoing a change. These local customary laws exist in other parts of the country too which are monitored by the State Governments and we do not interfere with them. Therefore, the hon. Member should know that this social evil of child marriage is also gradually dying away in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

**SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has not stated as to how many persons were convicted. The law is very clear that whosoever arranges child marriage can be arrested, fined and even jailed under Section 52. All this is provided in the law. For whom this law has been enacted ? Child marriages are taking place for years but why are the Government sitting silent ? What steps are proposed to be taken in this regard in future ? *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ :** Sir, as I have stated earlier, the State Governments have been asked to take action, the culprits will also be tried, we are collecting information and as soon as it is received, it will be placed before the House.

[English]

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** The Question was submitted 21 days earlier, but in the reply not even rough and ready estimates could be given. From this it is clear that no State Government is really monitoring these cases. What the hon. Minister says about child marriage may be partially all right. But the fact remains that there is this attack of fundamentalism and all that. Will the hon. Minister tell us whether they will make arrangements to really monitor this question of child marriage which is not just disappearing like this. Will they give directions to the State Governments to monitor this and take appropriate steps ?

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Are the things all right in your State ?

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** I did not speak about Rajasthan.....

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ :** I am definitely getting information from the State Governments to place it before the House. But I will examine whether I have the competence to direct the State Governments in this behalf because you are very allergic to that.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Persuasion is also a kind of direction.

[Translation]

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking about Rajasthan, the hon. Minister did not disclose that the rural people in Rajasthan, having four to five children, got them married at a very early age in a single ceremony. Why do they do so? Because their economic condition does not permit them otherwise. (Interruptions) That is why they perform community marriages of all the children, but 'gauna' in Rajasthan takes place after the age of 20-21 years. You think that the marriage takes place at an early age but that in fact is not a marriage. They do it to avoid the expenditure on separate functions. It is the poor who are victimised by the police under the existing law and they have to pay them bribe for no fault of theirs. You make amendment in the law that the 'gauna' ceremony after the marriage should not take place before they attain the age of 20-21 years because, their economic condition does not permit it.

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ :** Sir, the law will continue to be the same under which the marriage is permitted after the age of 18 or 21 years, but if there are some local customary laws which the society is not changing, I have already said that it is due to some reasons and that is why not many cases have been registered in Rajasthan. But merely for this reason, the Government is not going to shirk its responsibility. If the law provides that the marriages should take place after the age of 18-21 years, we all should help in the compliance of the law.

[English]

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** May I know whether it is a fact that in the Hindu Marriage Act, the customary practice of marriage has been 'saved' through a 'saving clause' and whether there is any proposal to bring this custom within the purview of the Statute?

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ :** That is a particular type of marriage. You may have a type of marriage under the customary law; but in the basic law, even under the Hindu Law, female and male should be above 18 and 21 respectively.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA :** Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this Child Marriage Restraint Act which has been passed for the protection of the society is applicable to only the Hindu Community or is it applicable to the other communities? I think, the law is imperfect. In case it is not applicable to the other communities, will some steps be taken to see that it become applicable to others also?

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ :** I am surprised to know that you do not know even this much that it is applicable to all.

[English]

**Delay in completion of Rihand Project**

+

\*163. **SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :**

**SHRI YASHWANTRAO  
GADHAK PATIL :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rihand Project is likely to be delayed because of erratic supply of essential materials by the British suppliers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to ensure that the necessary supplies by the concerned British suppliers are made on schedule ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):** (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). The implementation of the Rihand Project has been delayed due to inadequate project management by M/s. Northern Engineering Industries, UK, causing delays in finalising the design and engineering of the project and consequent delays in the supply and erection of the plant and equipment.

(c) The progress of the project including the schedules of supply of equipment, is being closely monitored by the National Thermal Power Corporation. The progress of the project is also being reviewed regularly by the Governments of India and the U.K.

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :** Mr. Speaker Sir : You know, the entire House knows and the nation is also aware that most part of U.P. especially the eastern UP and MP are very much dependant on Rihand power project for power. Industrialists and agriculturists have been facing power shortage, power cut etc. Still the Hon. Minister is giving such an evasive reply !

May I know from the Hon. Minister as to when did the fact of delay by U.K. firm—M/s. Northern Engineering Industries—come to the notice of the Government, what action did the Government take to expedite the matter, what is the date of taking precautions and monitoring, what actions have been taken so far, what are the results of the actions taken by the Government and what discussion did they make with the U.K. Government and officials ?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :** Thank God, in one breath he has put six

or seven questions. I do realise that UP has a power shortage. I also say why the reply has not been evasive. As far as possible all the replies have been given into it. As soon as the project came up, implementation came up, both the contracts for the supply and erection were completed by September and October 1982. In 1983 a review was taken and at that time it was found that there was a slippage. On the basis of that slippage which might have taken another extra one year, everything was taken into consideration. It was thought that the matter should be expedited and our team went to London and had discussion. Their team also came to Delhi in 1983—both in 1983—and things were worked out. We thought that in the design itself there was some delay. After the designs were reviewed and agreed then monitoring and transportation were done. Again in 1985 our Secretary went to London, had discussion at the top level and on the basis of that discussion the delay has been cut down. While sharing the concern of the Hon. Member I would like to say that monitoring is being continued and the project officer is looking after the site. We do hope that with the discussions taken place in 1985 and again in 1986 with our Secretary they will lead to very fruitful things. The project which they may have taken upto April 1988 is eventually expected to be completed at least by the end of 1987 or earlier by October 1987.

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :** What penalty has been imposed after discussion and after finding that the U.K. firm has committed such an exorbitant delay in supplying the material etc., causing such an irreparable loss to the Indian Government ? What penalty has been imposed or considered to be imposed so far ?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :** The process is still going on, the penalty factor and the loss, if they are there, will be taken into consideration.

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :** I have specifically pointed out that they have committed fault and irreparable loss to the Indian Government. Why our Government is keeping mum why penalty has not been imposed after such a clear finding of delay by the UK firm ?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :** Sir, on the question of loss, the calculated loss if any, the time delay, etc. will be taken into consideration as soon as this project is implemented and, we hope, it will be done by October.

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :** It is very uncommon, Sir.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** Sir, I do not agree. This project was started..

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

My colleagues from Uttar Pradesh are saying that I should speak in Hindi. Therefore, I shall speak in Hindi only. I am glad to say that the N.T.P.C. has taken up this project very systematically, but the difficulty now being experienced is that there is no coordination between the concerned departments, as a result of which there has been some difficulty in the matter of supplies. As regards other power projects.. ..

**MR. SPEAKER :** Are you asking a question or replying to it.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** The completion of this project will be delayed as there is no coordination between the departments. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that the other projects will be completed in time by necessary monitoring and their infrastructure will also be completed in time ?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :** If there is lack in coordination it will be remedied, but so far there has been no lack in the coordination in this field.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply, it appears that this reply is not from the Government side but from a company named N.E.T. This company is deliberately delaying it and is creating impediments in the execution of so big a project by not supplying the equipment. I want to know whether she is going to set up a committee which should see that the project is completed in time ? Whatever

reply you give, it should be from the Government and not on behalf of the company.

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** In this matter we have taken the matter at the highest level. Our secretary went to U.K. last month and we have told the Government of U.K. as well as this Company that this project must be completed expeditiously. There is already a penalty clause in the Agreement. We can use it, if necessary. Now they have agreed to bring down the delay which was earlier expected to be about a year to four months. They have assured that they will gear up their entire machinery. They have already posted some high level officials here to ensure that this project is completed latest by October. I think this should satisfy.

[Translation]

**SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon Minister has stated that there was a delay of only four months and not a year. I would like to know the escalation in cost due to this delay and whether such a situation is not anticipated when the project is conceived ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** It is, of course, anticipated. There can be a minor time lag when such a big project is being executed ; I am not defending it, but when such things take place, our endeavour is to see that the cost does not overrun even if the time has overrun.

[English]

#### Import of Telecommunication Equipment

\*164. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to, state :

(a) whether imports of telecommunication equipment have been liberalised;

(b) how much foreign exchange is to be spent during 1986-87 and 1987-88, indicating the names of the exporting countries ;

(c) the number of public sector units permitted to manufacture parts for telecommunication equipment ; and

(d) the manner in which the interests of public sector units will be safeguarded taking into consideration heavy imports and production from Indian Telephone Industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) No, Sir, Import of Telecommuni-

cation equipment is resorted to only when such equipment are not available from indigenous sources, with prior clearance from the Department of Electronics and Director-General of Technical Development from the indigenous angle.

(b) to (d). A statement is given below :

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of items	Quantity	FOB amount in Rs. crores	Name of Country	Reason for Import
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Underground Telephone Cables.	2000 Kms	17.2	South Korea/FRG	Indigenous capacity inadequate.
2.	13 GHz Digital M/w Equipment,	12 hops	5.50	Italy	Indigenously not produced
3.	140 Mb/s Digital Coaxial Equip.	—	7.4	Holland	-do-
4.	Emergency Communication Terminals	10 Nos.	4.2	Japan	-do-
5.	Testing Instruments	—	3.3	USA/Japan	-do-
6.	Spares for various Telecom. Equipments.	—	1.7	Japan/France	Spares for equipment imported earlier.
7.	Bilingual Electronic Teleprinters.	20 Nos.	0.01	France	Indigenously not produced.
8.	C-400 Crossbar Telephone Exchange Equipment.	9 K lines OKI 23 K lines NEC	5.1 9.5	Japan	For extension of existing exchanges imported earlier.
9.	Fetex Type local Electronic Exchanges.	15 K lines	6.3	Japan	-do-



1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Electronic PABX	20 K lines 8 K lines	6.0 3.2	France/ Japan Belgium	No indigenous manufacture available at present.
11.	Containerised Small Telephone Exchanges for free trade zones.	4 Nos	0.8	Japan	Indigenously not produced.
12.	Containerised local exchange equipment.	15 K lines	8.0	Holland	Expansion of existing ex- changes.
13.	Digital TAX's	11 stations	18.0	France	Indigenously not produced.
14.	Electronic Telex Equipment	4 stations	5.3	West Germany	-do-
15.	Miscellaneous for E-10 B Exchanges TRC etc.	—	0.60	France	-do-
Total			102.11		

**Note : I** Information regarding Foreign Exchange to be spent during 1987-88 will be available only after budget allocation/Foreign Exchange is available. The names of exporting countries shall be known only when import orders are placed.

**Note : II** Prior clearance of Director General of Technical Development/Department of Electronics has been taken in all these cases for 1986-87.

(c) Public Sector Units Permitted to manufacture Telecom. Equipments/Turnover.

1. Public Sector Units — 7
2. Public/Joint Sector Units — 38
3. Turnover during 1985 — Rs. 340 crores.

(Turnover of Rs. 340 crores includes supplies made to the Deptt of Telecommunications and other users).

(d) Steps being taken to safeguard interests of Public sector units—

1. Strict scrutiny is made, before imports are resorted to, to restrict imports to minimum essential items, and only if indigenous production is not available.
2. Steps are being taken for import substitutions by encouraging indigenous production through indigenous Research and Development wherever possible and through transfer of technology wherever necessary.

[Translation]

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, with all humility, I want to say that this procedure of laying the statement on the Table of the House, which is resorted to quite frequently now a days, does not give an opportunity to the House to know all the facts. By giving this facility, you have deprived us eliciting information on all the facts.

**MR. SPEAKER :** If the reply to a question runs into 5-7 pages, other questions will be left out ; you see the other aspect also.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** I would like to bring to your notice what Chairman and Managing Director of Telephone Industries has said :—

[English]

The Managing Director of Indian Telephone Industries, Shri Nambiar had recently criticised the DOT's lack of faith in the abilities of our engineers and scientists. He stated that ITI is in a position to meet the country's requirements of switching equipments for the coming two decades. He has also claimed that the ITI's new factory at Manakpur in Uttar Pradesh has achieved a high degree of indigenisation in the field of digital exchanges and that the exchanges manufactured by the ITI have been found to be more suitable even by the Defence Services.

[Translation]

This is his statement dated 14th June, 1986 and your office has obliged you by giving a stale reply. For this you must thank your department, but let me tell you that this will lead to a heavy retrenchment in your department. Your I.T.I. in Bangalore is of the view that this decision will result in retrenchment of a large number of employees. According to one estimate, 10,000 people will be thrown out of their jobs.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You put the question.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Your factory is giving a good production and can manufacture all the equipment. But your officers apprehend retrenchment; you are also importing the equipment at a very high cost. What clarification you would like to give in this regard ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** As usual, the hon. Member has linked up a number of questions together ; I shall try to reply each of his questions briefly. This House is also well aware that the scheme of setting up a second electronic digital factory in Bangalore is under consideration of the Government for quite sometime now and whatever the Managing Director of ITI has said is correct. The same thing I have repeatedly said in this House that if decision on second factory is not taken early, we shall have to seriously think about giving alternative employment to about 7,000 people working in various factories with old technology. Therefore, the Managing Director of ITI has said nothing new and as such there is no contradiction between his statement and that of mine. We are encouraging ITI and they have introduced many new lines and our policy is that not only ITI but Joint Sector Undertakings of the States such as Electronics Development Corporation should also be associated with this work. During this period, we have entrusted a lot of work to the private sector too. Therefore, we want that the equipment which we are importing or the equipment that we would need in future should, as far as possible, be manufactured indigenously to meet our needs.

[English]

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** Then, why these imports, Sir ?

[Translation]

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, an announcement was made in this House in 1984 that they were taking a new decision. 27 licences were issued to those private companies in which 51 per cent of shares were owned by the Govern-

ment. Six companies have already started work. They have said :—

[English]

“Accordingly, six companies in the State and joint sectors have already been licensed to produce 60,000 rural exchange lines each, and another 27 have been permitted to manufacture telephone instruments. Several State Electronics Corporations are also expected to supply various items of transmission equipment”.

[Translation]

In 1984, 6 companies were producing the required equipment for you and you issued licence to 27 companies. Although the companies had given a guarantee to supply equipment in 1987, yet you are importing equipment worth crores of rupees during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : First of all, it is not correct to say that we are importing telephone equipment worth crores of rupees, because nowhere in this statement have I said that we are importing telephone equipment.

So far as the question of issuing licences is concerned, I have already stated that our policy is that not only telephone exchanges and telephone instruments but cables, teleprinters, Coin boxes, PABX etc. should also be given to the private/joint sector for production. For example, let me tell you that 50 licences have been issued in the joint and private sector for the manufacture of telephone instruments. The private sector people make tall claims but when it comes to showing results and supplying the equipment in time, they always failed to deliver the goods. Our policy is to give full opportunity to the private and the joint sector so that our requirements of telephone exchanges could be met from indigenous production.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I hope the operators will be indigenous.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We are making it automatic.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Apart from substituting imports, the other alle-

gation that is often levells is that the type of equipments that we are importing, are not of the best standard. Sometimes, the outmoded equipments are being dumped in this country, with the result that the telephones have become a headache for every individual in this country. Therefore, may I know what safeguards Government is taking to see that while we import these things, i.e. items and equipments, only the best available items are imported ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have a elaborate and a very rigid system of evaluating foreign technologies which we want to adopt under transfer of technology agreements. In this process, the Department of Electronics is involved, the public sector enterprises like the Bharat Electronics, ECIL, Keltron are all involved in the process of evaluation, if the relevant production falls in that area. It is done only after inviting world tenders, complete evaluation of the capabilities, visits to factories and all the expertise available in the country is utilised for evaluating them. I can assure the hon Members that through this process, only the best will come up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If I am not mistaken, the other day when replying to a question in this House regarding the proposed phased closing down of those two units in Bangalore and Rae Bareilly, the reason given by the Minister was that the cross bar equipment and one other equipment—I have forgotten its name—which are being produced there, have become obsolete. In this list which is given today in the statement, of the items for import, I find that item No. 8 again refers to imports which will cost, something like, between Rs. 14 crores and Rs. 15 crores for cross bar telephone exchange system, from Japan ; and the reason given is that it is for the extension of existing exchanges imported earlier. The existing exchanges imported earlier and which have been in operation for some time are, I think, the very ones which he mentioned last time. They were obsolete, or are getting obsolete now. So, I want to know firstly, why Rs. 15 crores are to be spent once again for importing from Japan equipment for extending these existing obsolete cross bar exchanges. (2) Out of 15 items listed in

this statement, the reason given for import against 10 of them is that the item is indigenously not produced and that is why it is being imported. In that case, I would like to know whether the overall picture is one of our being almost totally dependent on foreign sources for our telecommunication equipment and further development. If 10 out of 15 items are indigenously not produced at all uptill-now, it means we will have to depend entirely on the imported sources. I want to know whether government consider that to be a desirable thing from any point of view.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** It is just like Maruti....

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** About item no. 8 which says import of crossbar equipment from Japan, when I answered the pointed question in this House some time back regarding phasing out of the production in the ITI factories, what I said was that we were producing strowger and "Penta conta type" crossbar exchanges which were antiquated and gradually will phase them out for which we have drawn up a programme, but in their place more electronic production capacity had to be built up. These exchanges were constructed in a big building and in the first phase certain exchanges were installed ; and this Japanese variety was a part of the expansion of the same exchange ; no new building was contemplated ; no extra expenditure by way of a plan was contemplated, but it was anticipated, even when those exchanges were started, that there will be second phase of expansion in which infrastructure including building etc. were provided.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Why do you expand the system which is already obsolete, and as a result of which some 10,000 workers are going to lose their jobs in those two factories ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** We are absorbing every item that the ITI is producing. Import is not being done at the cost of the indigenous production but because of shortage of production in our ITI factories that some marginal import has to be resorted to. As regards

equipment for which we do not have the indigenous capacity, I have some list before me. In many of these items already negotiations are going on for transfer of technology agreement. For example, item no. 2, which is digital microwave equipment ; already we have floated world tenders. ITI is involved in this ; Baharat Electronics Ltd. is involved in this. We are involving them in productionising these things and they are involved in appraising the offer that has been received ; technically as well as financially they are appraising it. Same is the case with item no. 3. This is digital electronic equipment. ITI again is involved in transfer of technology and we are appraising things. In that way, most of the items that are listed here, we are also taking steps either by developing them by our own or through the transfer of foreign technology to fill in these gaps. We are very much conscious of the point raised by the hon. Member that the item which we are receiving now, importing now and which do not have the indigenous produce has to be productionised here. This is exactly the direction in which we are going.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** The Estimates Committee and some other Committee have to examine this question.

#### Shifting of LPG Godowns from populated areas

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\*167. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :**

**SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of LPG godowns are functioning in very thickly populated areas in the capital and other major towns in the country ;

(b) the number of such godowns which are functioning in very thickly populated areas of the capital ;

(c) whether Government propose to shift them to safer places to avoid untowards happenings ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below :

#### Statement

(a) and (b). LPG godowns are set up by LPG distributions only after obtaining clearances from administrative and statutory authorities like Fire Department, Explosives Department etc. The Delhi Administration has recently identified four LPG godowns in the capital as being located in densely populated areas.

(c) and (d). Action is in hand by the DDA (Delhi Development Authority) and the respective oil companies for relocation of the godowns identified as unsuitable on grounds of safety in Delhi.

#### [Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what urgent steps are being taken to shift the godowns of L.P.G. so as to avoid any accident ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked a very good question. During the course of review, four L.P.G. godowns were found to be located at such places and it was considered necessary to relocate them. The Lt. Governor had called a meeting on 3rd July in this regard. Of these godowns, alternative places for three has been found and they have since been relocated but one remains to be relocated. Efforts for finding a suitable

place are going on and it is hoped this godown too will be relocated soon.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when did it come to notice of the Government that such and such L.P.G. godowns in the country as a whole are not located at suitable places from safety point of view and by when these L.P.G. godowns would be shifted ?

Have you fixed any time limit for the shifting of four L.P.G. godowns in Delhi ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, such a review has not been done for the country as a whole as yet. But it must be done and it is under consideration. Their licences are renewed every year after the Director of Explosives collects full information in this regard. Thus, review is made annually but whether it is done in the mid-year also, I do not have information for the country as a whole right now.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Is the hon. Minister aware that L.P.G. godowns in Kanpur are located in the heart of the city and the same is also true of other cities? Therefore, I would like to know which agency issues the licences and whether that agency thoroughly examines the suitability of the location from safety point of view taking into consideration the quantum of pressure ? Has such an inspection been done throughout the country ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : As I have said in my reply earlier, such a review has not been done throughout the country, but it must be done. Such information in the case of bottling agency has been received and wherever such cases of densely populated areas have come to our notice, norms have been laid in this respect. Under these norms a minimum distance, may be three metres or six metres, depending upon the pressure of the cylinder, is required to be kept. L.P.G. licence is issued only after all these requirements are duly checked. Still, as pointed out by the hon. Member, we shall pay attention to it from the safety point of view.

[English]

**Power shortage in Orissa and implementation of Talcher Super Thermal Power Project**

\*168 SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of acute shortage of power in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the present and future requirements of the State ; and

(c) how far the National Thermal Power Corporation has initiated action for early implementation of Talcher Super Thermal Power Project which will relieve the State from power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below :

**Statement**

(a) and (b). There is a power shortage in Orissa. The measures taken to increase the availability of power in the State include installation of additional generation capacity, renovation and modernisation of the Talcher thermal power station, reduction in transmission and distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures, and providing assistance from the neighbouring systems to the extent possible.

(c) The Central Electricity Authority have accorded techno-economic approval to the Talcher super thermal power project. The project can be considered for an investment decision after environment and forest clearance has been accorded, coal linkage has been established, and the funding pattern has been determined.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Sir, there is poverty in the midst of plenty in Orissa and the hon. Minister knows it very well. Best quality coal is available in Orissa in plenty as nature is kind enough to Orissa.

There is much scope for hydro-electricity and there are reserves of monazite for establishing a nuclear power plant there. In spite of these facts the fact remains that power generation in Orissa is only 727 Megawatts as against the requirement of 1205 Megawatts.

The hon. Minister in her answer has not given any answer to my question but the answer given is as vague as it can be. I want to know from the hon. Minister when the Talcher super thermal power project is going to start ; and is there any time-bound programme ?

Similarly, there is a growing need in Orissa for a thermal project. When is the Government going to start that project ? And, what steps are going to be taken ?

Thirdly, as I have stated, if a nuclear project is established it will serve not only the State of Orissa, but also the other power-starved neighbouring States. So, what are the steps that the Government is going to take ? They may be clearly defined, not in vague terms as in the answer.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I will try to make the answer as specific as possible and not general and vague.

It is true that Orissa is having power shortage and the present installed capacity is only 1185 Megawatts and besides it has also got a share of 25 Megawatts from the first unit of Talcher super thermal power station. But the inflow into the reservoirs of Hirakud, Balimela and the performance of the Talcher power station, has not been satisfactory. As the inflow into these reservoirs was not satisfactory, there has been a shortage of power to the extent of 15 to 20 percent in the State of Orissa. The power requirement of Orissa is expected to be 6750MU against which there is not enough availability. The shortage is about 30 per cent. In order to meet the power shortage the State has imposed power cuts also. At the same time, many other States are trying to come to the assistance of Orissa in order to see that Orissa does not face power shortage. From Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and also from DVC some power has been rushed to the succour of Orissa. At the same time,

I would like to say that there is a big generation programme for 1986-87. Additional generation capacity totalling 483.5 MW is expected to be commissioned in Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Recently we had a discussion with the Chief Minister in a meeting. We are trying to see how the difficulties faced by the State of Orissa can be rectified in a short span of time. Since the hon. Member wanted to know the steps being initiated for future, I want to say that we have Ib valley. This project is pending with the Planning Commission for investment decision. We are trying to expedite it. This is a big project and we are trying to see that as early as possible it is commissioned. Then there is the Talcher Super Thermal Station. Investment approval of the project will be considered after clearance for environment and forest has been obtained. This is also a very big project. We have to see how we can expedite it as far as possible. The performance of this station has been unsatisfactory and the PLF has all along ranged from 32 to 38 per cent. Orissa is one of the five States where we have to take a separate meeting in order to see how this PLF performance can be improved. I am sure, after the meeting with the Chief Minister and other authority of the State Government, there will be better improvement. There is a tremendous scope for improvement of power generation in Orissa.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Still the answer is not specific. It is all general and only consolation. We know for certain and I think the hon. Minister also knows that owing to seasonal variations the power generation was reduced to 20 per cent during the last year. But while answering the Minister says that the project can be considered for investment. These are all vague answers. I have already asked the hon. Minister to be specific. I again urge upon the Minister to be very specific as to when these projects are going to start. What is the time bound programme. I do not want in general terms how much power is generated, what is the deficit. I want the hon. Minister to be specific as to when it is going to be implemented.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** I would like specifically to tell the hon. Member..

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** He is the "Specific Minister".

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** As far as Talcher Super Thermal Station is concerned, it will be 2 x 500 MW capacity. We have already received a report of the committee for environmental and forest clearance. That is now being examined by the Department of Environment. But basically the question is of money. 1000 MW requires more than Rs. 1000 crores of investment. As I was saying the other day, all that we need is money. As soon as I get the money....

**MR. SPEAKER :** Who does not ?

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** The compliments of our leader, Shri Madhu Dandavate, has not been made use of.

**SHRI BASANT SATHE :** We have also posed these projects for bilateral funding. Short of saying, beg, borrow or steal, I am willing to get resources from any where. As soon as I get the resources, these are very viable and good projects rich projects and we would ourselves be keen to see that these projects are implemented at the earliest.

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Cr. P. C. is in force.

[English]

**SHRI SARAT DEB :** Sir, I want to put one question. I want to know from the hon. Minister that whatever existing power generation projects are there, are they working up to the standard, satisfaction and optimum capacity and if not, what steps has the Central Government taken so far to expedite the things, particularly the thermal power station at Talcher. The hon. Minister has said that if he gets money, then only this will come up. So, should I presume that till now there is no certainty of getting money from any other source ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Sir, as far as the last question is concerned, this

answer is yes. As far as the existing projects are concerned, the whole Orissa scene is that out of 1,185 MW, 470 MW comes from the thermal power station at Talcher. Rest all comes from hydel projects at Hirakud, Balimela Rengali and Muchkund. Therefore, if reservoirs are not full, as far as the hydel projects are concerned, we are in difficulty. As far as the working of the existing Talcher Thermal Power Station is concerned, as was stated by my colleague unfortunately the performance is that although they have improved slightly, it is still below 40 PLF (Plant Load Factor). We can only help the State. I personally went to Talcher. We are trying to help them in improving their machinery, equipment and also coal supply so that they can improve the performance. I feel confident that we will be able to achieve something.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri D.N. Reddy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you do not look at the ladies. She wanted to add something.

MR. SPEAKER : Ladies always add.

#### Collaboration Arrangement for Distributed Digital Control System

\*169. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a distributed digital control system for power station has been developed in India indigenously by the Corporate Research Development Division of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hyderabad and has been installed at the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board's Hydro-electric plant in Srisaïlam and in MIDHANI's captive power plant ;

(b) whether BHEL has entered into a collaboration arrangement with Born Bobery of Switzerland to manufacture the same system ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTER-

PRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) Corporate Research & Development Division of BHEL has not developed a Distributed Digital Control System. It has developed a Programmable Logic Controller which has been installed at Srisaïlam Hydro Electric Plant & Midhani Steel Rolling Mill.

(b) and (c). BHEL has entered into a collaboration agreement with Brown Bobery of Switzerland for Distributed Digital Control System, which has not been developed indigenously.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Tewary has got up ten minutes earlier.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : He is your colleague, you should have told him.

[English]

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Sir, will the hon. Minister state whether it is a fact that the Distributed Digital Control System is more accurate and improves productivity in various industries and power stations ? If so, when does the Bharat Heavy Electricals expect to manufacture this system with the technical knowhow from Switzerland and what are the financial implications ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the question has been framed, it appears that there is some misunderstanding in the mind of the hon. Member. He has mistaken one system for another. What we have entered into collaboration with actually this Switzerland company is the Distributed Digital Control System. We have indigenously developed another system which is different from the one that I have just mentioned. This is a Programmable Logic Control or PLC. \* By way of clarification I can inform the hon. Member and the august House that D.D.C. are computer based system for complete automatic control of complex processes in industrial process and power generating plant. This system is applied to larger units and they are dependable systems. On the other hand P.L.C. which has been developed



indigenously by BHEL by comparison is very limited in its role as it only ensures safety of an equipment or small process by means of sequencing and inter-locking off and on operations. At present the present technology used—micro-processes—is carrying out this task. P.L.C. does not perform automatic task of continuously changing process parameters.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : What is the financial implication? He has not said anything about that.

HON. MEMBERS : Zero.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This agreement was keeping in view the market demand and also in order to be in competition—locally in the country and internationally. We have already received orders for this equipment in two places. BHEL has been able to secure orders for Rs. 7 crores for Rajghat and Khaparkheda projects. This technology has been taken to keep BHEL in the competitive world market.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I am just supplementing to what my colleague just now mentioned.

Our terms of collaboration are lump-sum payment of 2.5 million Swiss Franc net of Indian taxes in four instalments. The first instalment is 25% after agreement come into force and capital goods clearance obtained. The second instalment—35% on receipt of document. Third instalment 25% after despatch of contract products—of net ex-factory price of Rs. 25 lakhs or four years after the agreement comes into force. Fourth instalment and last 15% after the commissioning of contract products of ex-factory selling price of 25 lakhs but not later than four years from the contracting date.

Royalty : It is 5% subject to tax until the Company receives 4 lakhs Swiss Francs net of Indian Taxes and 2.5% thereafter.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Is it a fact that bulk of the production capacity of

BHEL has been effected by strikes and other difficulties? How does it compare with the previous years?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He is not clear. Please ask him to repeat the question.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : He is all round zero.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Why do you get obsessed with zero?

SHRI D.N. REDDY : I am not getting obsessed.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You were not clear and I asked you to repeat.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has been promoted from Zero Hour Member to a Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything starts from zero. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You remained zero. This is including your party.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you mean that he was the hero of the Zero Hour.

AN HON. MEMBER : He was opposed to the hero, may be the villain of the zero hour. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D.N. REDDY : It is a fact that production capacity of the BHEL was effected last year as compared to the previous year? If so, why? Is it a fact that there were strikes and other difficulties in the last one year which has effected production.

HON. MEMBERS : Zero.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is difficult to answer that. Productivity has not been affected, to the best of my knowledge. BHEL's last year's performance was good. The projected profit and overall performance of BHEL in 1985-86 and 1986-87 are going to be landmarks in the history of this Company BHEL.

**Broadbanding facility for Synthetic Fibre Industry**

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\*171. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI SATYENDRA  
NARAYAN SINHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the report in the 'Economic Times' dated July 6, 1986 that the broad-banding facilities for synthetic fibre industry would benefit only one large firm in that sector ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether the conditions for broad-banding would be modified to enable all other units in the industry to benefit from its provisions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It would not be correct to say that the recent policy of broad-banding in the synthetic fibre industry is to benefit only one large firm in the private sector. The recent announcement is to provide flexibility in the polyester industry. The same news item accepts that the industry has accorded a general welcome as the present scheme is the logical extension of earlier policy. The scheme of broad-banding is one of the measures towards liberalisation of industrial licensing policy and with a view to encourage larger volume of production and provide flexibility to the manufacturers to adjust their product mix depending upon the market trend. Since July, 1983 when the scheme of broad-banding was first introduced it has been extended to 28 industries including Synthetic Fibre/Synthetic Yarn industry. After taking into consideration the existing policy of minimum economic size to bring down the cost of production and obtain economies of scale, the recent policy of broad-banding permits Polyester Staple Fibre units to make polyester filament

yarn and vice-versa subject to certain conditions so that they can make optimum use of policy-condensation facilities.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, this decision of the Government apparently flows from its new textile policy. Because, previously, it was the policy of the Government and the textile policy, that mixture of cotton and polyester was considered to be the most desirable blending, which the textile industry was expected to comply with. Under the new policy this broad-banding means that unprecedented encouragement is being given to the use of polyester filament yarn to the exclusion of cotton at all in the blending. What will be its impact ? Have the Government considered its impact on cotton prices, on the demand of cotton and cotton production and how it is going to affect the cotton growers in this country since cotton will no longer practically be used at all in -favour of this synthetic yarn ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : While I would not like to encroach upon the jurisdiction of my colleague, the Minister for Textiles, because he would be in a better position to explain the textile policy, I agree that this broad-banding has been envisaged in the textile policy statement announced in June, 1985. But as far as my information goes this does not mean that cotton production will suffer. In view of the demand and the need for more per capita consumption of textiles in the country (with a higher standard of living and more people crossing the poverty line) the consumption of cloth per capita is also going to increase substantially in the country. Therefore, there is a scope both for cotton and man-made fibre. So, it is not correct to say that only polyester filament yarn will be in demand. Our projection is like this, and our experts also tell us, that in future there is going to be more demand in the synthetic fibre field also. It is also reported that there is going to be more demand for polyester staple fibre compared to polyester filament yarn in the future. At present, yarn is more in demand but in future the projection is like that because when we come to blended fabrics the

demand will be balanced. Therefore, I would say that action has been taken. Our textile policy has been generally welcomed and this broad-banding has been introduced.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Foreign Collaboration for manufacturing Cars

\*165. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals for car manufacture with foreign collaboration cleared by the

Union Government so far giving the name of the foreign collaborator, capacity and estimated outflow of foreign exchange for import of components etc. in each case ;

(b) whether some more proposals are under Government's consideration ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether the total capacity will be more than the estimated demand when all the proposals are cleared by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Statement I is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Statement II is given below.

(d) The demand factor is taken into consideration while deciding the proposal.

### Statement I

Name of the Indian Co.	Name of collaborator	Broad-banded Licensed capacity
1. Maruti Udyog Ltd., Gurgaon	Suzuki Motor Co., Japan	1,00,000
2. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay	Nissan Motor Co., Japan (For Engine Transmission only)	28,600
3. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta	Isuzu Motor Co., Japan (For Engine transmission only)	50,000
4. Standard Motor Product of India Ltd., Madras	Austin Rober, U.K.	27,500
5. Sipni Automobiles Ltd., Bangalore	Reliant Motor Co., U.K.	3,000

Quantity and value of import of various items including automobiles and their parts and being published in the "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol. II Imports" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

## Statement II

Name of the Indian Co. from whom proposals for manufacture/collaboration have been received.	Name of Collaborator
1. M/s. TELCO, Bombay	Honda Motor Co. Japan
2. M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay	Nissan Motor Co. Japan
3. M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad.	M/s. Citreon International, France
4. M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay	M/s. Automobile Peugeot, France
5. M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. Calcutta	M/s. Isuzu Motor Co. Japan.

**Rural Electrification Programme in Maharashtra**

\*166. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to intensify the Rural Electrification Programme during the next few years ;

(b) the number of villages in Maharashtra which have still not been electrified ;

(c) whether any plans to provide electricity to villages in Ratnagiri district have been prepared ; and

(d) if so, the time by which these villages will be electrified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A target for electrification of 1.18 lakh villages has been fixed for the Seventh Plan. Efforts are being made to achieve cent per cent electrification in the country by the end

of the Eighth Five Year Plan subject to availability of resources.

(b) 1969 villages are yet to be electrified as on 30.6.1986 in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). Out of a total of 1112 villages in the Ratnagiri district, 78 villages are yet to be electrified. Of these 78 villages, Maharashtra State Electricity Board has a programme to electrify 50 villages during the current year. The balance 28 villages are likely to be electrified during 1987-88.

**Curtailement of Import of Raw Material for Nylon Industry**

\*170. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of caprolactum, a basic raw material required by the nylon industry for producing nylon yarn and tyre cord has been curtailed by Government despite the fact that the indigenous production is inadequate to meet the demand ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) to what extent the restriction imposed by Government is likely to affect the nylon industry in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). At present the domestic availability of Caprolactum is not adequate to meet the requirements of Nylon Industry. The shortfall is, met through imports. As per Import and Export Policy 1985-88, the import of Caprolactum is allowed under limited permissible category. The quantity allowed to be imported is determined taking into account the requirement of actual users and the availability from domestic sources.

#### Cement Plants in Karnataka

\*172. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cement plants set up in private and public sector at different places in Karnataka ;

(b) the number of cement plants which have started commercial production ;

(c) the capacity of each cement plant ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). The details of cement plants which are in production in the State of Karnataka are as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of the cement plant	Location	Annual licensed capacity (in lakh tonnes)
<i>(Large Cement Plants)</i>			
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>			
1.	Cement Corpn. of India	Kurkunta, Dt. Gulbarga	2.00
2.	Visvesveraya Iron & Steel Ltd.	Bhadravati Dt. Shimoga	1.00
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>			
3.	The Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.	Wadi Dt. Gulbarga	16.00
4.	—do—	Shahabad Dt. Gulbarga	5.45
5.	Bagalkot Udyog Ltd.	Bagalkot Dt. Bijapur	3.30
6.	Mysore Cements Ltd.	Ammasandra Dt. Tumkur	5.10

1	2	3	4
7.	Rajeshwari Cement (Indian Rayon Corporation)	Malkhed Dt. Gulbarga	5.40
8.	Vasavdatta Cement (Kisoram)	Sedam Dt. Gulbarga	5.00
<i>(Mini Cement Plants)</i>			
PUBEIC SECTOR —Nil			
PRIVATE SECTOR			
1.	Lokapur Cement Pvt. Ltd.	Lokapur Dt. Bijapur	0.33
2.	Veda Cement Inds. Ltd.	Hosadurga Dt. Chitradurga	0.27
3.	Karnataka Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd.	Marthur Dt. Gulbarga	0.33
4.	Karnataka Cement Ltd. (Since May, 1985)	Chitapur Dt. Gulbarga	0.66
5.	Karnataka Minerals & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Since Dec. 1985)	Mathod Dt. Chitradurga	0.33
6.	Lokhandwala Cement Pvt. Ltd. (Since January 1986)	Ittigehalli Dt. Chitradurga	0.66
7.	Siva Minerals & Cement Inds. Pvt. Ltd. (Since Dec. 1985)	Kanchipura Dt. Chitradurga	0.66
Total capacity :			46.49

**Structural Reorganisation of Public Enterprises and holding company For Sick Units**

**\*173. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :**  
**SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for structural reorganisation of the public

enterprises to improve their performance ;

(b) whether there is a proposal for setting up a holding company for some medium size sick companies ;

(c) whether there are proposals for introducing better, management methods, workers participation and appropriate financial and pricing policies in the public enterprises ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :** (a) to (d). The Government have accepted in principle holding companies structure as a framework of organisational structure for public enterprises and in pursuance of this two holding companies—one with headquarters at Calcutta and another with headquarters at Allahabad—are being set up. These holding companies consist of :—

**(1) Holding company with headquarters at Calcutta**

- (i) Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
- (ii) Engineering portion of Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd. and weighbird (India) Ltd.
- (iii) Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.
- (iv) Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.
- (v) Burn Standard Company Ltd.
- (vi) Jessop & Company Ltd.
- (vii) Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
- (viii) Braithwaite Burn, Jessop & Co. Ltd.

**(2) Holding company with headquarters at Allahabad**

- (i) Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.
- (ii) Bharat Pumps, and Compressors Ltd.
- (iii) Triveni Structurals Ltd.
- (iv) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.
- (v) Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.

- (vi) Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.

It is also the government's endeavour to improve the performance of the public enterprises by introducing better management methods, encouraging workers participation in management and introducing appropriate financial and pricing policies for the public enterprises. The Government have given special emphasis for training and re-training of personnel. The Bureau of Public Enterprises coordinates various training programmes including Advanced Management Training Programme for senior executives of public enterprises. With regard to workers participation in management, a scheme was notified by the Ministry of Labour on 30.12.1983. The scheme envisages participation of labour at the shop floor, plant level and Board level in public undertakings excepting those which have been specifically exempted. The Ministry of Labour has constituted a tripartite committee to monitor the progress of the scheme of employees participation. This committee held three meetings to review progress in the implementation of the scheme. 87 Central public enterprises have so far introduced the scheme of employees participation in management at shop floor/plant level.

The Government is also considering formulation of policies in regard to pricing in Central public enterprises. However the policies in this regard have not yet been finalised and as such no details are available at present.

**Amendments to Representation of the People Acts**

**\*174. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 for introducing electoral reforms ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed reforms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government are keen to amend the election laws with a view to bringing about electoral reforms.

(b) The proposals forwarded by the Election Commission are still under examination in consultation with the Commission. After completion of the detailed examination of the proposals and formulation of views thereon, Government would hold consultations with political parties before arriving at final decisions. It is, however, not possible at this stage to specify the proposals which may emerge after consultation with political parties.

**Increase in Power Tariff for Cement Industry in Madhya Pradesh**

\*175. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH :

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has increased power tariff for cement industry from June, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the extra amount each cement company will have to pay in that region, with details thereof ;

(c) whether this increase in power tariff will not lead to unfair competition vis-a-vis cement plants in other regions ;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the price of levy cement coming from that region ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). It has been reported that the Government of Madhya Pradesh had revised upward the power tariff for certain industries including cement industry in respect of supplies made at 132/220 KV lines. As, however, the exact details have not been received

from the State Government, it is not possible to ascertain the incidence of increase of power tariff on individual cement plants.

(c) Cement plants in Madhya Pradesh are having the benefit of regular power supply and they are also nearer coalfields, compared to the cement plants in other major cement producing States, namely, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. Hence the reported increase in power tariff may not affect the cement units in Madhya Pradesh adversely compared to such units in other States.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Since the retention price for levy cement is fixed uniformly for the cement units in the country as a whole and it takes into account various factors and not only the power tariff, it is not considered necessary to make any revision in the price of levy cement produced by factories in Madhya Pradesh.

**Construction of Hydro-Electric Projects in Ladakh Region**

\*176. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Ladakh have been requesting the Union Government to construct through the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation, two hydel projects i.e. Parkachik Hydel Project in Kargil and Domkhar Main Hydel Project in Leh of Ladakh region keeping in view the extreme backwardness and sensitiveness of the areas and acute shortage of power in the region ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to implement the projects, at the earliest and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The techno-economic feasibility of these schemes is yet to be established and the question of their implementation does not arise at this stage.



### Import of Pollution Control Equipment

\*177. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether large scale import of pollution control equipment is likely to adversely affect indigenous manufacturers as reported in "The Economic Times" of 30 June, 1986 ; and

(b) the corrective steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). In terms of the current import policy for the period April, 1985—March 1988, the item of air pollution and air control equipment is included at Sl. No. 6(9) of Appendix I—part A of Volume I which comprises the list of restricted items of capital goods. Accordingly, the licences for import of this equipment can be issued against applications that are submitted in accordance with the policy for import of capital goods. Where the value of capital goods required exceeds Rs. 20 lakhs, the requirement should be advertised in the Indilan Trade Journal or the Indian Export Bulletin against which the indigenous manufacturers have the opportunity to respond and their capabilities are taken into consideration before clearance for import, if any, is granted. In cases where the advertisement procedure is not applicable, the applications are examined from indigenous availability angle and clearance for import is accorded only in cases the indigenous manufacturers are not in a position to meet the requirement.

With the above provisions, it is expected that there will not be any unrestricted import of air pollution control equipment.

### Foreign Collaboration for Haldia Petrochemicals Project

\*178. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has sought Union Government's

early approval to foreign technical collaboration and financial problems of the Haldia Petro-Chemicals Project ;

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ; and

(c) how long it will take to clear this project and what assistance will be provided to the Government of West Bengal for the speedy execution of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Both the technical and financial aspects of the seven foreign collaboration proposals for the Haldia Petrochemicals project have been approved subject to certain conditions.

It is now for the holder of the letter of intent to take steps for speedy execution of the project. The Central Financial Institutions are expected to duly process and consider any applications for assistance as and when received.

### Short supply of L.P.G./Petrol

\*179. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 20th June, 1986 wherein it has been stated that 42 agencies supplying LPG have been found having short weight LPG cylinders ;

(b) if so, whether it has also been stated that petrol pumps have been found giving short delivery of petrol and diesel ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against such defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Action under the law has been initiated by the Delhi Administration against the dealers concerned.

[Translation]

**Requirement of electricity in Gujarat**

\*180. **SHRI C.D. GAMIT**

**SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of electricity in Gujarat during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the total generation of electricity during the aforesaid period ;

(b) the total estimated requirement of electricity in Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) the quantum of electricity likely to be generated vis-a-vis its demand ; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demand of electricity in Gujarat ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :**  
(a) The total net energy availability in Gujarat during Sixth Plan period was 54946 million units. The requirement of the State was of the same order.

(b) and (c). According to the Twelfth Annual Power Survey, the total requirement of electricity in Gujarat in 1989-90 at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan is estimated to be 22,640 MU against which the availability is likely to be 19,558 MU.

(d) The measures taken to meet the power requirement of Gujarat include installation of new generating capacity, installation of a short gestation gas based power project at Kawas in the Central sector, improving utilisation of existing thermal stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses, and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

[English]

**Appointment of Judges in Karnataka High Court**

\*181 **PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE :**

**SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :**

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nine vacancies in the Karnataka High Court remained unfilled for over a year although the Governor, the Chief Minister and the Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court had unanimously approved the list of proposed judges and forwarded it to the Centre ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the present position about the appointment of judges against the aforesaid vacancies ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :** (a) to (c). There are 3 vacancies (including that of Chief Justice) in Karnataka High Court against sanctioned strength of 24 Judges. Of the 3 vacancies one has remained unfilled for over a year.

It was decided in principle to create 6 news posts of Judges/Additional Judges ; these posts also have to be filled in.

The Chief Minister of Karnataka in consultation with the then Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court and the Governor, sent proposals for the appointment of 8 persons as Judges/Additional Judges in Karnataka High Court.

The vacancy of Chief Justice would be filled shortly. The matter of appointing other Judges is engaging due attention of the Government of India, having regard to all relevant aspects of the proposals received.

[Translation]

**Blackmarketing in coal**

\*182. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that blackmarketing in coal is on the increase in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb it ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Under the Colliery Control Order, Government have statutorily fixed only the pit-head prices of various grades of coal. There is no statutory control over the distribution of coal except coking coal.

2. Coal is supplied to consumers whose requirement have been assessed by the various sponsoring authorities or by Coal India. A number of collieries have also been earmarked for free sale to the public in general. Coal workers in coal fields also customarily get some coal, for personal consumption free of charge.

3. Some of the consumers are reported to be indulging in sale of coal at a premium to those consumers who have a low priority in rail movement. In order to curb this malpractice following steps have been taken by the Government and Coal India Limited :—

- (i) A number of stockyards have been opened to supply coal to small consumers having low priority in rail movement ;
- (ii) Special allocation of rakes is being made to brick kiln owners whose priority is low.
- (iii) Assessment of a consumer's requirement is checked by CIL officers to make it realistic before giving linkage.

[English]

**Proposal to increase strength of Delhi Judicial Service**

1494. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received in July, 1984 proposals from Delhi Administration to increase the strength of Delhi Judicial Service ;

(b) if so, efforts made to get the necessary statistical data for computation of the judges strength from the Registry of Delhi High Courts and with what results ; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for a final decision in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The proposal to increase cadre strength of Delhi Judicial Service was received in July, 1984. The necessary statistical data for computation of judges' strength has been obtained from the Delhi High Court and the proposal is under active consideration of the Government. However, no specific date can be given for finalisation of the decision at this stage.

**Multi Access Rural Radio System in North Western Telecom Circle**

1495. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Multi Access Rural Radio System (MARRS) has made any headway in the North Western Telecom. Circle ;

(b) if so, names of the places where the Base Stations and Public Call Offices parented to them have been set up during the last three years including the current financial year, in each one of the constituent States and Union Territory of Chandigarh ; and

(c) what is the programme for the installation of Base Stations and Public telephones parented to them during each one of the remaining years of the Seventh Plan ; and what are the financial allocations in this regard for North Western Telcom Circle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Installation of two MARRS (Multi Access Rural Radio System) with base stations at Krukchetra and Kaithal (Haryana State) is in progress. The number of Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPT) proposed to be opened from these two base stations is 6 and 23 respectively. No LDPT has, however, been opened so far and no such installation is going on in the other States i.e. Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(c) About 3000 Long Distance Public Telephones are proposed to be opened through MARR Systems during the 7th Five Year Plan in the country subject to technical feasibility and availability of MARR equipment. Yearly targets are :

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1985-86	—	100 LDPTS
1986-87	—	300 „
1987-88	—	600 „
1988-89	—	800 „
1989-90	—	1200 „

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Funds allocated in this regard for North-Western Telcom. Circles are Rs. 250 lakhs approximately.

#### Rural Electrification Programme

1496. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rural Electrification Programme has fallen short of target by 24 per cent during the last ten months ;

(b) the details of the Rural Electrification Programme, State-wise in the same period ; and

(c) the action being taken to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (a) and (b). In respect of rural electrification programme, the targets are being fixed on quarterly basis. In the last three quarters viz. 1.10.85 to 30.6.1986, 17304 villages have been electrified against the target of 18,257 which is 94.78% and 3,68,619 pumpsets have been energised against the target of 3,31,494 which is 111.2%. The State-wise details are given in the Statement below,

(c) Review meetings are held with the State Govts./Electricity Boards/Rural Electrification Corporation from time to time to remove the bottlenecks in order to accelerate the pace of electrification programme and achieve the targets.

**Statement**

*Targets and achievements during last three quarters viz. 1st October, 1985 to 30th June, 1986 regarding rural electrification*

S. No.	States/U.Ts.	Village Electrification		Pumpsets energisation	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	705	736	57844	74475
2.	Assam	1542	1395	425	75
3.	Bihar	1896	1911	11160	8603
4.	Gujarat	767	635	20650	20545
5.	Haryana	*	*	9960	8106
6.	Himachal Pradesh	381	573	50	77
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	264	79	43	36
8.	Karnataka	953	755	31810	37704
9.	Kerala	*	*	9110	13728
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2641	2717	30480	34789
11.	Maharashtra	440	506	51000	73968
12.	Manipur	91	33	11	6
13.	Meghalaya	135	37	14	NIL
14.	Nagaland	38	86	—	—
15.	Orissa	1358	1093	5855	2119
16.	Punjab	*	*	20649	37055
17.	Rajasthan	869	1146	8500	9715
18.	Sikkim	39	29	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	8	18	34000	20628
20.	Tripura	100	135	46	59

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3959	4136	26230	19170
22.	West Bengal	1935	1178	12990	6626
Total (States)		18120	17198	330743	367484
1.	A & N Islands	18	18	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	71	—	—
3.	Chandigarh	*	*	7	18
4.	D & N Haveli	*	*	12	15
5.	Delhi	*	*	425	739
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	1	163	243
7.	Lakshadweep	*	*	—	—
8.	Mizoram	35	16	—	—
9.	Pondicherry	*	*	144	125
Total (U.Ts.)		137	106	751	1140
Total (All India)		18257	17304 (94.78%)	331494	368619 (111.20%)

\* Cent percent villages electrified.

**Brand names registered in name of  
Hindustan Lever Limited**

1497. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Surf, Sunlight, Lifebuoy, Lux, Rexona, Pears and Vim are international brand names ;

(b) whether these are registered in India in the name of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):  
(a) The Trade and Merchandise Marks

Act, 1958 does not contain any definition of international brand names.

(b) Of the names mentioned at (a) above, Surf, Sunlight, Lifebuoy, Lux and Vim are registered in India in the name of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited.

(c) They are registered in accordance with the provisions of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

#### Telecommunications System in Orissa

1498. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the problems experienced by the Telecommunications Department in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether the work for the alternative feeder line has been undertaken; and

(c) if so, the details regarding its progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Telecommunication systems in Orissa suffers mainly due to power failures, breakdown of overhead alignments, due to natural calamities like storms, heavy rains, floods, in-adequacy of reliable transmission media.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For Bhubaneswar Exchange a separate feeder has already been provided.

For Cuttack Exchange estimate for a separate feeder has been received from State Electricity Board Orissa.

#### Ban on Fresh Appointments of E.D.D.A./E.D. Runners

1499. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sanctioned E.D.B.O.s/BPOs could not be opened for the last

three years due to the imposition of ban order on fresh appointments; if so, the number of such E.D.B.O.s/B.P.O.s opened in various postal circles in the country in the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 till June;

(b) whether extra departmental agents, delivery agents runners in E.D.B.O.s/B.P.O.s are not considered regular Government servants; if so, why such ban orders are applicable for their appointments; and

(c) the action taken to relax such ban on appointments of E.D.D.A./E.D. runners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Government ban on creation of posts is in force since January '84 and is still continuing subject to clarifications/modifications issued from time to time. During this period, no new post offices whether extra-departmental or departmental could be sanctioned if the creation of new posts is involved except under a special dispensation. The number of extra-departmental and departmental post offices opened during 1984-85, was 59 and nil during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(b) Even though extra-departmental posts are outside regular civil services, they are posts under the Government and, therefore, a ban on creation of posts would apply to extra-departmental posts as well.

(c) At present there are no firm proposals for opening of new post offices, extra-departmental or departmental and therefore, there is no question of taking action to seek relaxation of ban. However, creation of Posts under Plan Schemes can be taken up depending on justification.

#### False Advertisements about Products

1500. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to notice of Government that some companies make

blatantly false claims about their products through advertisements ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against such Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The MRTP Act, 1969 was amended w.e.f. 1-8-1984 when the provisions relating to unfair trade practices were brought into force. Since that date and up to 30-6-1986, the MRTP Commission has received 204 references, complaints and applications alleging issue of misleading advertisements for the purpose of promoting sales. The Commission has taken necessary action in this regard as per the provisions of section 36D and other relevant provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969.

#### Action Plan for Modernisation of Telegraph Services

1501. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated in action plan for modernisation of the Telegraph Services within three years so that 98 percent telegrams are delivered within 12 hours of making ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A 3-year Action Plan has been drawn for the modernisation of the Telegraph Network. This Action Plan envisages development and introduction of Store and Forward Message Switching Systems, Electronic Teleprinters, Electronic Key-Boards, Electronic Concentrators and Phonocom Concentrators as building blocks of the Mechanised network. The Action Plan envisages mechanisation of 98% of the network and is aimed at deli-

very of 98% of telegrams within 12 hours from the time of booking. The Action Plan is to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Action taken on recommendations of Chief Justices Conference held in February, 1985

1502. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the action taken by Government on the recommendations made at the Conference of Chief Justices in February, 1985 regarding (i) setting up of High Court benches in different regions of the respective States ; and (ii) conditions of service of High Court and Supreme Court judges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (i) The views expressed at the Chief Justices Conference in February, 1985 regarding setting up of Benches of High Courts have been noted by the Government.

(ii) The Government have since formulated their decisions for making improvements in the service conditions of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court. Necessary Bill for giving effect to these decisions is being introduced in the House.

#### S.T.D. Facilities in Buldana District

1503. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide STD facility to Buldana district during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) if so, when this facility is likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. STD facility for Buldana is proposed.



(b) S.T.D. facility to Buldana is likely to be provided towards the end of 7th plan.

**Setting up of more mini-Hydel Plants in Deficit States**

1504. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have provided funds to each State for setting up mini-hydel plants ;

(b) if so, the number of mini-hydel plants set up by each State ;

(c) how far these are helping to solve the problem of power shortage ; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up more mini-hydel plants in the deficit States during the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Micro/mini/small hydro-electric projects are currently being executed under the various State Plans. At present, 89 such schemes with a total installed capacity of about 172 MW are under operation in the country. This constitutes a little more than 1% of the total installed capacity of about 15 million KW from hydro-electric schemes. In addition, 72 micro/mini/small hydro-electric projects with a total installed capacity of about 167 MW are under construction.

(d) Does not arise.

**Telephone facilities in urban areas**

1505. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rural areas are getting lesser phone facilities in recent years as compared to urban areas;

(b) the reasons for giving concessional trunk calls only for short periods of night; and

(c) whether the old system will be restored in respect of concessional trunk calls to and from rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir. Generally provision of phone facility depends upon demand, financial viability of the proposal, traffic and provisions made as per plan allocation. However, this condition is relaxed for rural areas and small Telephone exchanges and Long distance public telephones are provided on subsidised basis as a policy.

(b) The short night concessional tariff period has been introduced since two years to have the optimum use of available trunk circuits and trunk boards not only during day time but in the night time as well, if during the latter period traffic could be generated with reduced charges.

(c) No Sir.

**Waiting list for telephone connections in Malappuram district, Kerala**

1506. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants in the Malapuram district of Kerala waiting for telephone connection as on 1st April, 1986 (station-wise figures);

(b) how many of those applicants are expected to get telephones by the end of March, 1987; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the provision of telephone connections in the afore-mentioned district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The required information is given in the Statement below.

(b) Nearly 500, subject to availability of resources and materials.

(c) With the limited resources allocated for 7th Plan, it has been planned to clear the present waiting list by the end of the 7th Plan period.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of Station	No. of applicants on Waiting list on 1.4 86
1.	Anamangal	14
2.	Arcacode	46
3.	Changaramkulam	76
4.	Chelarl	35
5.	Edakkar	75
6.	Edapal	75
7.	Edabanna	32
8.	Edavammappara	25
9.	Kadambuzha	38
10.	Kanikavu	8
11.	Kalpakancherry	118
12.	Karuvarakundu	34
13.	Kolathur	17
14.	Kondotty	143
15.	Kottakkal	189
16.	Kuttiapuram	96
17.	Makkarapparamba	46
18.	Malappuram	201
19.	Mangalam	78
20.	Manjeri	262
21.	Mankada	31
22.	Marancherry	132
23.	Malathur	20
24.	Nilambur	116
25.	Palapetty	61

1	2	3
26.	Pandikkad	12
27.	Parappanngadi	127
28.	Perintaimanna	155
29.	Ponnani	122
30.	Pookkoetumpadem	22
31.	Pulamanthole	33
32.	Puzhakkattiri	21
33.	Ranadathani	32
34.	Tanur	161
35.	Tavannur	2
36.	Thazhocode	7
37.	Tirunavaya	55
38.	Tirurangadi	72
39.	Tirur	426
40.	Valancherry	141
41.	Valluvambram	76
42.	Vongara	239
43.	Wandoor	97
Total		3758

**Setting up of Telecommunication Finance Corporation**

1507. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the modalities have been completed for the setting up of a Telecommunication Finance Corporation which will provide funds to the Department of Telecommunications for expansion and modernisation of telecommunication network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed corporation is aimed to raise resources through domestic as well as foreign borrowings;

(d) if so, whether the finances raised abroad will be utilised mostly for the purchase of equipment;

(e) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam and Indian Telephone Industries Limited will make their own public borrowings during the Seventh Five Year Plan for their expansion and modernisation plans; and

(f) if so, the respective targets laid down in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

(e) Yes, Sir, to meet partly their expansion and modernisation plans.

(f) No target has been laid for the Seventh Plan as a whole. It is being done on annual basis.

#### Augmentation of storage capacity of Petroleum Products

1508. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public sector oil companies dealing with the storage and distribution of diesel, petrol, kerosene, furnace oil, etc.;

(b) the average monthly/quarterly or annual sale of these oils by the different public sector oil companies during last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to augment the storage capacity of different public sector oil companies; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) The names of the public sector oil companies dealing with the storage and distribution of diesel, petrol, kerosene, furnace oil, etc. in the country are :

(i) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

(ii) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Assam Oil Division).

(iii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

(iv) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

(v) I.B.P. Co. Ltd.

(b) Statements I, II and III showing annual sales of major products and total sale of all petroleum products by the aforesaid oil companies during the years 1983-84 to 1985-86 (year-wise) are given below.

(c) and (d). Govt. have taken steps to augment the storage capacity of different public sector oil companies. Under phase I of the additional product tankage programme, the construction of 0.96 million KL of tankage has been taken up and is expected to be completed in 1986-87. Under Phase II A of the same programme, an additional storage of 0.37 million KL has been approved and this is expected to be constructed by 1987-88,

## Statement I

## Company-Wise sales of major products &amp; total all products 1983-84

('000' Tonnes)

Companies	MS	HSD	LDO/MLO	Kerosene	FO	LSHS/HHS	Total FO/LSHS	Total all Pro- ducts (Prov.)
IOC	619	6733	667	3258	2961	2510	5471	21059
BPC	599	2396	131	774	513	496	1009	6211
HPCL	556	2488	258	1038	684	344	1028	6491
AOD	30	136	7	141	29	—	29	568
IBP	87	845	42	312	20	—	20	1326
Total	1891	12598	1105	5523	4207	3350	7557	35655

## Statement II

*Company-wise sales of major products & total-all products 1984-85*

Companies	MS	HSD	LDO	Kerosene	FO	LSHS/HHS	Total FO/LSHS	Total all Pro- duct (Prov.)
								'000 Tonnes'
IOC	685	7131	745	3492	2931	2631	5562	22150
BPCL	655	2695	138	854	589	667	1256	7045
HPCL	610	2745	279	1118	702	376	1078	6948
AOD	34	165	7	154	36	—	36	603
IBP	109	939	40	337	20	—	20	1463
Total	2093	13675	1209	5955	4278	3674	7952	38209

## Statement III

*Company-wise sales of major products & total all products 1985-86 (Provisional)*

Companies	MS	HSD	LDO	Kerosene	FO	LSHS/HHS	Total FO/LSHS/HHS	Total All Products	(000 tonnes)
IOC	759	7666	687	3587	2413	2890	5303	22870	
BPCL	698	2928	112	899	571	629	1200	7466	
MPCL	655	2968	256	1192	703	487	1190	7594	
AOD	37	176	6	170	32	—	32	688	
IBP	115	1007	39	345	22	—	22	1548	
Total	2264	14745	1100	6193	3741	4006	7747	40166	

**Rural Automatic Telephone Exchange in Cannanore**

1509. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Rural Automatic Telephone Exchange in Cannanore: and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) An

automatic exchange is already working at Cannanore.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a).

**Pending cases in High Courts**

1510. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the details of cases pending before different High Courts for over 10 years, 5 years and 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : Information as furnished by the Registries of High Courts is given in the Statement below.

**Statement**

Name of the High Court	Number of cases pending over		
	3 years	5 years	10 years
(As on 31.12 1985)			
1. Allahabad	1,18,024	55,595	71,168
2. Andhra Pradesh	24,924	6,403	1
3. Bombay	44,667	23,156	2,631
4. Calcutta	76,836	48,512	12,415
5. Delhi	27,818	14,350	3,714
6. Gujarat	15,483	7,114	71
7. Jammu & Kashmir	10,681	4,744	399
8. Karnataka	36,440	10,618	47
9. Kerala	23,434	2,391	3
10. Madhya Pradesh	10,663	5,394	1,084
11. Madras	42,090	13,113	20
12. Orissa	9,217	4,145	194
13. Patna	18,228	8,911	1,584

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Punjab & Haryana	13,523	7,294	66
15.	Rajasthan	20,040	10,292	726
16.	Sikkim	—	—	—
(As on 30.6.1985)				
17.	Gauhati	5,433	2,821	165
18.	Himachal Pradesh	5,066	2,562	325

[Translation]

## Statement

## World Bank assistance for Rural Electrification Programme

*Statement showing the state-wise utilisation of Financial assistance provided by the World Bank for Rural Electrification Programme during 1985-86*

1511. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance provided by the World Bank for Rural Electrification Programme during 1985-86; and

(b) the State-wise utilisation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). During 1985-86, the World Bank has provided financial assistance of \$ 82.242 million for the Rural Electrification Programme. The State-wise utilisation of financial assistance is given in the Statement below.

State	Amount (Million \$)
1. Andhra Pradesh	16.643
2. Bihar	3.581
3. Gujarat	5.438
4. Haryana	0.988
5. Karnataka	6.385
6. Kerala	3.555
7. Madhya Pradesh	14.350
8. Maharashtra	8.060
9. Orissa	0.631
10. Punjab	6.444
11. Rajasthan	3.427
12. Tamil Nadu	0.783
13. Uttar Pradesh	11.064
14. West Bengal	0.848
15. Central Institute of Rural Electrification, Rural Electrification Corporation, Hyderabad.	0.045
Total US \$ 82.242 million	



**[English]****Allocation of funds for Rural Electrification in Kerala**

1512. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages electrified in Kerala during 1984 and 1985 and upto March 1986 and the total amount spent thereon;

(b) the total number of villages proposed to be electrified during the year 1986-87 and the amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(c) the allocation of funds for rural electrification in the different States

approved by the Planning Commission for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Kerala had already achieved 100% village electrification before the advent of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c) The allocation of funds for Rural Electrification in the different States approved by the Planning Commission for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the Statements I and II below.

**Statement I***Outlays for Rural Electrification programme during 1985-86.*

S. No.	States	State Plan	RE (N)	MNP	TOTAL (Rs. lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.84	8.32	—	21.16
2.	Assam	10.22	4.71	10.07	25.00
3.	Bihar	1.00	12.65	8.70	22.35
4.	Gujarat	2.00	8.25	—	10.25
5.	Haryana	1.26	3.74	—	5.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.25	4.95	0.57	5.77
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.18	5.95	0.07	6.20
8.	Karnataka	5.00	4.83	—	9.83
9.	Kerala	—	3.19	—	3.19
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4.00	18.90	15.00	37.90
11.	Maharashtra	43.99	10.34	—	54.33
12.	Manipur	0.20	0.20	1.20	1.60
13.	Meghalaya	—	2.78	1.22	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Nagaland	0.30	0.77	0.58	1.65
15.	Orissa	2.00	10.18	5.00	17.18
16.	Punjab	—	8.91	—	8.91
17.	Rajasthan	—	11.78	4.22	16.00
18.	Sikkim	—	1.65	—	1.65
19.	Tamil Nadu	10.47	4.71	—	15.18
20.	Tripura	—	2.00	—	2.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10.73	17.02	23.00	50.75
22.	West Bangal	0.46	18.46	7.61	26.53
Total :		104.90	164.29	77.24	346.43

**Statement II***Outlays for Rural Electrification programme during 1986-87.*

(Rs. Lakhs)

S. No.	States	State Plan	REC (N)	MNP	TOTAL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1169	915	—	2084
2.	Assam	1592	518	1207	3317
3.	Bihar	900	1391	1500	3791
4.	Gujarat	290	910	—	1200
5.	Haryana	189	411	—	600
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30	545	57	632
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	655	—	655

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	474	531	—	1005
9.	Kerala	—	351	—	351
10.	Madhya Pradesh	420	2079	1500	3999
11.	Manipur	25	22	200	247
12.	Maharashtra	4263	1137	—	5400
13.	Meghalaya	—	306	140	446
14.	Nagaland	5	85	25	115
15.	Orissa	200	1120	800	2120
16.	Punjab	—	980	—	980
17.	Rajasthan	68	1296	100	1464
18.	Sikkim	33	182	15	230
19.	Tamil Nadu	1227	518	—	1745
20.	Tripura	—	220	97	317
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1100	1872	2500	5472
22.	West Bengal	50	2030	800	2880
Total		12035	18074	8941	39050

**Central Public Undertakings in Purnea district**

1513. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Purnea has been included in the list of No-Industry districts in Bihar;

(b) the names and locations of units of Central public sector undertakings (excluding the Railways) in Purnea, if any; and

(c) the total employment by these undertakings in terms of man months per year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Decline in plant load factor of Thermal Plants***[Translation]*

1514. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the decline in the average plant load factor of the thermal plants to 50.8% during—April, 1986 from the peak level performance of 55.4% achieved in 1976-77; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the performance of thermal plants ?

, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The Plant Load Factor in the month of April, 1986 was 58.2% as against 55.9% achieved in 1976-77.

(b) The measures taken to improve the performance of thermal stations include implementation of the Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme, improvement in quality of coal, upgradation of the skills of operation and maintenance staff, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, and reduction in the outage periods of thermal units.

**Post Offices in the Country**

1515. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of Post Offices set up in rural and urban areas as on 31 March, 1986;

(b) the average area in Kilometre and population serviced by each Post Office; and

(c) the daily average number of addresses at which mail was delivered in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is given in the Statement below.

(b) A post office serves on average an area of 21.94 sq. kms. and a population of 4748.

(c) No such data is compiled by the Department. However, it is estimated that during 1984-85, an average 3.28 crore pieces of mail per day were delivered in the country. The figures for 1985-86 are likely to be available after September 1986.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of post offices set up in rural and urban areas as on 31.3.86.*

Circle	No. of Post Offices as on 31.3.86		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
1. Andhra Pradesh	1502	14675	16177
2. Bihar	604	10269	10873
3. Delhi	423	152	575
4. Gujarat	992	7605	8597
5. J. & K.	154	1303	1457

1	2	3	4
6. Karnataka	1303	8232	9535
7. Kerala	717	3890	4607
8. Madhya Pradesh	887	9595	10482
9. Maharashtra	1295	10676	11971
10. North Eastern	418	5265	5683
11. North Western	912	7786	8698
12. Orissa	546	6989	7535
13. Rajasthan	805	8811	9616
14. Tamil Nadu	2196	9798	11994
15. Uttar Pradesh	1810	16317	18127
16. West Bengal	1118	7196	8314
Total		15682	128559
			144241

[English]

**Working of Madras and Muzaffarpur  
Units of IDPL**

1516. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-viable surgical instruments unit of Indian Drug and Pharmaceuticals Limited at Madras has incurred a net monthly loss of rupees sixty lakhs during 1985-86 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the plant of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited at Muzaffarpur remains more or less closed because of non-supply of promised alcohol by Bihar Government ; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):  
(a) The Surgical Instruments Plant of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited at Madras continues to be unviable and has incurred a net monthly loss of about Rs. 28 lakhs during 1985-86.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited has been asked to draw a Rehabilitation Plan, in consultation with consultants, which should include practical and specific steps for making the Company a viable proposition.

**Representation of S.Cs/S.Ts in petrol/  
diesel/LPG outlets**

1517. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of petrol pumps/diesel outlets in the country at present ;

(b) the number of LPG agencies in the country, particularly in Karnataka ;

(c) whether adequate/proper representations have been given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants for the above outlets/agencies according to Government policy and guidelines ; and

(d) if not, when the proper representation is likely to be accorded to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) As on 30.6.1986, there were 13,464 Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) in the country.

(b) As on 30.6.1986, LPG agencies in the country and in Karnataka were 2,822 and 169 respectively.

(c) and (d). The planned number of retail outlets/LPG Distributorships for the duration after the introduction of reservation for SC/ST is in accordance with the stipulated percentage.

**Suspension of Oil Drilling Programme  
in Eastern Zone**

1518. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme of drilling in the Eastern Zone including West Bengal remains suspended ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to activate the drilling programme again in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Employment to dependents of deceased  
employees of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.**

1519. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of employment to the dependents of the deceased employees pending with the Headquarters of Eastern Coalfields Limited from the Nirsa and Kapasara areas till 1st April, 1986 ;

(b) the period of pendency in each case ; and

(c) whether there is any time period fixed for disposal of such cases ; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Six cases of employment to dependents of deceased employees in respect of Nirsa and Kapasara areas of Eastern Coalfields Limited are pending with the company's Headquarters.

(b) Period of pendency of the pending cases is as follows :

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4 cases	— 3 months
1 case	— 7 months
1 case	— 10 months

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(c) Such cases are expected to be finalised within 90 days of the receipt of application from the nominee/legal heir of the deceased. Delays usually take place on account of inadequate or faulty documentation. Disposal of the above 6 cases pending with the ECL Headquarters in

respect of Nirsa and Kapasara areas mentioned above has been delayed for this reason.

#### Prices of L.P.G.

1520. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : With the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the L.P.G. is being sold in Uttar Pradesh, especially in Jaunpur district at rates higher than those prevailing in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) comparative selling rates of L.P.G. cylinders in various parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The difference is on account of actual freight, local levies etc. that are added to the ex-storage prices and these vary from place to place.

(c) Comparative prices of L.P.G. in some major cities in the country are given in the Statement below.

#### Statement

LPG (Rs/14.2 Kg. Cyl.)

1. Bombay	56.15
2. Calcutta	63.20
3. Delhi	57.61
4. Madras	57.24
5. Ahmedabad	61.58
6. Baroda	62.60
7. Indore	63.17
8. Bhopal	66.21
9. Patna	60.22

1	2	3
10.	Bhubaneswar	62.19
11.	Gauhati	56.94
12.	Imphal	59.46
13.	Itanagar	56.11
14.	Agartala	62.92
15.	Amritsar	63.21
16.	Srinagar	65.65
17.	Kanpur	61.56
18.	Lucknow	63.72
19.	Allahabad	62.40
20.	Varanasi	64.24
21.	Meerut	63.51
22.	Agra	58.55
23.	Bareilly	60.64
24.	Chandigarh	65.06
25.	Bangalore	61.60
26.	Trivandrum	62.66
27.	Hyderabad	62.16
28.	Simla	66.85

#### Demand and production of passenger Cars, Vans and Trucks

1521. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the policy adopted by Government for issuing licences for the manufacture of passenger cars, vans and trucks ;

(b) the number of passenger cars, vans and trucks manufactured during the last year ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the demand in this regards is increasing ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) A new automobile policy is proposed to be evolved by the Government.

(b) The production of vehicles during the year 1985 was as under :—

Nos. in '000'

Passenger Cars	LCV exc. DAC & Trekkers	Trucks
102	33	46

Demand for all categories except commercial vehicle is increasing.

(c) and (d). In the case of medium and heavy commercial vehicles demand is somewhat less than anticipated. Government has taken various steps such as enhancement in the limit of credit availability, lifting of ceiling on number of national permits etc. to stimulate the demand.

#### Judges in Sikkim High Court

1522. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state : '

(a) the number of judges in Sikkim High Court ; and

(b) whether Government have decided to send one more judge in addition to the existing ones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The sanctioned strength of Sikkim High Court is 3 Judges. At present, 2 Judges are in position. The matter of filling up the existing vacancy is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities.

#### Separate bench of High Courts for labour matters

1523. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the advantage of High Courts having a separate bench to look after labour matters for speedy disposal of cases ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### Massive Investment Plan by M/s. Reliance Industries

1524. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reliance Industries has a plan for massive investment for opening up some new high growth areas and also to expand the existing plants ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether some plants are going to be set up by the said industries in Andhra Pradesh ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether Union Government have accorded their sanction to the Reliance Industries for such an investment ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (f). A Statement indicating the details of approvals issued to M/s. Reliance Industries Limited apart from those already implemented is given below. Details of pending applications are not given till a final decision is taken.



## Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the item	Capacity	Location
1.	Mono Ethylene Glycol	40,000 TPA	Raigad in Maharashtra
2.	Linear Alkyl Benzene	50,000 TPA	Patalganga in Maharashtra
3.	Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA)	75,000 TPA	Raigad in Maharashtra
4.	Poly Vinyl Chloride	100,000 TPA	Chorasi in Gujarat
5.	High Density Polythelene	50,000 TPA	Chorasi in Gujarat
6.	Polyester Industrial Yarn	2,000 TPA	Raigad in Maharashtra

## Coal projects behind schedule

1525. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of coal projects at present, undertaken by the Government ;

(b) how many of these are being implemented according to schedule and how many are running behind schedule ;

(c) the reasons for delay ; and

(d) the estimated loss being incurred due to cost escalations ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Out of

190 coal projects each costing Rs. 5 crores and more sanctioned since nationalisation for implementation by the Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited, 48 projects have been completed and seven projects were not taken up. Of the remaining 135 projects presently under implementation, 70 are on schedule and 65 are delayed.

(c) These projects are delayed due to various reasons, like non-availability of land, delay in supply of major mining equipment and difficult geological conditions met during mining.

(d) Revised Cost Estimates for some of these projects have been approved by the Government. The anticipated revised cost of 17 projects is given below while for others these are being prepared by the Coal Companies and Central Mine Planning and Design Institute.

Company	Name of Project	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crores)	Present anticipated cost (Rs. in crores)
Eastern Coalfields Limited	1. Khottadih Underground	9.07	80.00
	2. J. K. Nagar Underground	15.18	30.00
	3. Parbelia Underground	12.51	15.00
Central Coalfields Limited	4. Karkatta Opencast	29.60	35.00
	5. Kedla Opencast	17.30	36.32
	6. Laiyo Underground	9.68	10.50
	7. Ara Re-organisation/ Underground	15.60	22.62
	8. Karo Special Underground	5.56	14.40
	9. Sirka Opencast	13.11	41.77
	10. Govindpur Underground	16.60	25.07
Northern Coalfields Limited	11. Kakri Opencast	50.54	117.57
	12. Jhingurdah Opencast	24.87	63.12
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	13. Dhanpuri Opencast	24.10	64.66
	14. Bisrampur Opencast	22.22	30.00
	15. Bhatgaon Underground	10.41	29.86
	16. Rajnagar Underground	10.58	25.52
	17. Pali Underground	11.65	25.00

**Supply of Kerosene to Kerala**

1526. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of kerosene supplied to Kerala per month ;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have requested for more kerosene supply ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Month-wise kerosene supplies to Kerala State during 1985-1986 are given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. To meet the increased demand of kerosene of different States/Union Territories including Kerala, allocation of kerosene for the Winter Block comprising the months Nov. 85, to Feb. 86, the Summer Block comprising the months of March—June, 1986 and the present Monsoon Block comprising the months of July to October, 1986, have been made after allowing growth rates of 7½%, 7% and 7% respectively instead of the 5% allowed in the previous year. In addition, some more allocations of kerosene on ad-hoc basis has also been made to Kerala State on receipt of requests from the State Government.

**Statement**

Figures in tonnes

Month	1985-86 (Supplies)
April, 85	13,918
May, 85	14,384
June, 85	13,554

1	2
July, 85	15,139
August, 85	15,059
September, 85	15,175
October, 85	14,977
November, 85	17,168
December, 85	16,839
January, 86	16,776
February, 86	15,589
March, 86	15,411
Total	184,119

**Energy from waste**

1527. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new method of tapping energy from waste has been discovered ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether it would replace liquified petroleum gas and also produce electricity at a very low cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two methodologies for harnessing energy from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) are being tried out in India. A pilot plant to incinerate 300 MT of MSW per day and to generate 3.75 MWe, is being built at Timarpur, Delhi, with Danish financial assistance. The plant is expected to be commissioned in early 1987 and the power produced will be supplied to the Wazirabad water works to meet a part of energy need for pumping raw water. This power plant will not only help in waste disposal but also in energy recovery from wastes.

Another R & D pilot plant, to extract landfill gas from a sanitary landfill and to generate approx. 30 KVA power, has been set up at the existing landfill site at Timarpur. This site may have a potential to generate about 4 MWe.

Another R & D proposal being worked on is to produce gas from waste using temperature in presence of a magnetic field.

(c) The gas can also be used for cooking in place of LPG although it has a calorific value and has to be supplied through piped connections. The cost of production of power from the gas is related to many factors, including overall methane yielding life of the site. Sufficient data in the use of landfill gas is yet not available to accurately estimate this cost. Indications are that in scientifically designed and properly managed landfill sites, the project will be quite favourable as compared to conventional sources of energy for energy production

**Grants to cover losses incurred by O N G.C. on foreign purchases and borrowings**

1528. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ONGC has approached Government for grants to cover its losses of about Rs. 200 crores on foreign purchases and borrowings ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision in the matter ;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to revamp the ONGC ;

(d) if so, the main features of the re-organisation scheme ; and

(e) to what extent drilling and production on the onland areas will be improved ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA RONTAGI) :**  
(a) and (b). No, Sir. However, ONGC

has submitted a claim for Rs. 45.04 crores upto to the period ending March, 1986 towards reimbursement of higher interest paid by it on foreign borrowings. Government have not yet taken a decision thereon.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present to further reorganise the ONGC.

(e) The details are as follows :

	1985-86 (actuals)	1986-87 (target)
Onland Drilling meterage (000)	410.2	470.2
Onland crude production (million tonnes)	6.69	7.10

**Bhatnagar Committee report on revision of pay scales on Public Sector Undertakings**

1529. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhatnagar Committee report on revision of pay-scales has been implemented in any Public Sector Undertakings ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF K K. TEWARY):** (a) and (b). Revised scales of pay and allowances, based on the recommendations made by the Bhatnagar Committee, have been approved by the Government in respect of the following enterprises :—

1. Hindustan Cables Limited.
2. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mills.
3. Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corp'n. of India Limited.
4. Hindustan Latex Limited.

5. Hindustan Photo Films Limited.
6. Tea Trading Corpn. Ltd.
7. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
8. Trade Fair Authority of India.
9. Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.
10. Housing & Urban Development Corpn Ltd.
11. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.
12. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.

**Bogus Entrepreneurs in Central Investment Subsidy Scheme**

1530. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have received reports from State Governments that the liberal provisions of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme have resulted in coming up of bogus entrepreneurs ;

(b) whether Union Government have directed State Governments to set up monitoring cells and district level committees for the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme ;

(c) how do these cells and committee help Government in identifying bogus entrepreneurs ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). State Level Committees (SLC's) with the following composition have been set up in each state :—

- (i) Secretary to Government, Industries Department (Chairman)
- (ii) Secretary to Government, Finance Department (Member)

- (iii) Chairman/Managing Director or Managing Directors of the various Regional Corporations which are appointed agencies for implementing the scheme (Member)
- (iv) Representatives from financial agencies (whereas such agencies are appointed as disbursing agents) (Member)
- (v) Industries Commissioner/Director of Industries (Member Secretary)

The SLC examine the merits of each case whether the industrial unit qualifies for grant of Central Investment Subsidy and determine the quantum of subsidy admissible to an industrial unit. The SLC has overall authority over the various disbursing agencies with responsibility to ensure that the sanction and disbursement of subsidy are in conformity with the rules. The Member Secretary is fully responsible for maintenance of proper accounts and records and for answering any audit objections that may arise. Overpayments if any, are to be repaid by the Member Secretary, State Level Committee.

SLC's have also been authorised to delegate powers, if they so decide, to the District Level Committees (LDC's) to sanction and disburse subsidy to SSI units upto a maximum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs per unit.

The composition of the DLC's is as follows :—

1. Collector/Dy. Commissioner/Collector-cum. Dy. Commissioner Industries (Chairman).
2. District Development Officer/Dy. Director of Industries/Regional Dy. Director of Industries (Member)
3. Deputy Secretary, Finance Department or his nominee (Member).
4. Representatives of the State Financial Institutions/State Investment Corporations which are

appointed as disbursing agencies (Member).

5. General Manager, District Industries Centre (Member Secretary).

The SLC's however, been made responsible for the correctness, regularity and propriety of the decisions taken by the DLC and the claim for reimbursement of subsidy disbursed by the District Level Committee are preferred by Member Secretary of SLC's after due scrutiny.

This procedure has been adopted to eliminate the bogus entrepreneurs from claiming Central Investment Subsidy.

#### **Mananthody Hydel Project**

1531. SHRI MULLAPPLLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from the Government of Kerala for assistance for the Mananthody Hydel Project in Wynad district; and

(b) if so, the quantum of funds to be provided and estimated period within which the project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Selling arrangements in Delhi by MRTPL Undertakings**

1532. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of MRTPL undertakings in the country having selling arrangements in Delhi;

(b) what are the products manufactured by these undertakings;

(c) whether there is any proposal to fix the maximum income limit of an individual, company, firm, undertaking etc. to check concentration of economic power so as to afford selfemployment opportunities to others including educated unemployed youths;

(d) whether the selling arrangements are satisfactory and in the best public interest; and

(e) if not, how Government propose to ensure that the products are easily and freely available in all parts of Delhi at reasonable and competitive prices and to ensure that their supplies are not restricted unreasonably to the detriment of the common cause of the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The information is not available. Only such agreements as incorporate restrictive trade practices clauses as specified under section 33(1) of the MRTP Act are required to be registered with the Director General of Investigation & Registration.

(c) No such amendment of the MRTP Act is under consideration.

(d) and (e). The MRTP Act provides for institution of enquiries by the MRTP Commission into the restrictive, unfair and monopolistic trade practices and remedial action.

#### **[Translation]**

#### **Escalation of costs of power projects**

1533. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are concerned at the escalation of costs of power projects;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the cost escalation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The escalation in costs of power projects is due to a number of factors such as delays in their completion, paucity of funds, non-sequential supply of equipments and/or delay in supplies, changes in the scope of the projects, escalation in prices, increase in the cost of equipment/material, etc.

In order to avoid cost escalations due to delays in completion of projects, various measures have been taken which include extensive monitoring of the projects, expediting supply of equipments and materials, visit to project sites by the engineers of CEA to identify and overcome the constraints. The need for effective project management is also being constantly emphasised on the State authorities.

#### Supply of Cement to Irrigation Projects in Bihar

1534 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the irrigation projects in Bihar are lying incomplete due to non-supply of cement to these projects in time;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Due to closure of the two cement factories situated in Bihar viz. Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd., Japla and Rohtas Industries Ltd., the local availability of levy cement in Bihar has been considerably reduced. Further, the short-fall in wagon availability for movement of cement from factories in Madhya Pradesh has also resulted in short supply in the past. Consequently, Govt. of Bihar have reported that the irrigation projects in Bihar have been affected due

to non-supply of cement by the factories, as per supply orders.

(b) and (c) With a view to meet the requirements of irrigation projects, supplies to Bihar have had to be planned on factories situated in Madhya Pradesh. Special instructions have also been issued to the cement factories to rush cement to Bihar. The State Govt has been advised to lift cement by road, whenever wagons are in short supply. It is expected that with the improvement in wagon supply position, availability of cement to Bihar will be increased. Availability of cement for the important irrigation projects like Subernea, Western Kosi Canal and North Koel Dam is being closely monitored.

#### Running of Private Postal Agencies

1535. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given their approval for running private postal agencies ;

(b) if so, the names of individuals and institutions from whom applications were received for this purpose alongwith the dates of their receipt ;

(c) whether Government themselves had invited applications in this connection; and

(d) the grounds on which approval has been given to run private postal agencies and the areas of their operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Department of Posts has introduced a scheme of licensed postal agents under which in selected localities agents are appointed on commission basis to perform limited postal transactions such as sale of postage stamps and stationery and registration and despatch of postal articles to post office.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Government have not invited applications in this regard.

The scheme envisages that Divisional Superintendents/Senior Superintendents of Post Offices will assess the requirements and call for applications. There are over 438 postal divisions in the country and a number of applications would have been received in each division, since the time of introduction of the scheme in August, 1985. Only the number of licences actually issued is reported to the Department. The total number of licences granted and reported so far is about 675. The names of individuals/institutions granted licences for postal agencies Circle wise is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The scheme is primarily intended to supplement the regular departmental network and to provide basic postal facilities in areas/localities where there is a need/demand for such facilities and where there is no justification for opening regular post offices. The licensed postal agents are required to set up a proper postal counter at an approved location and conduct postal transaction from there.

[English]

#### Gas-based Power Plant in Kota

1536. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount allotted for the setting up of gas-based power plant in Kota is sufficient for the setting up of the plant ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the plant will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No constraint of funds is foreseen for the gas-based power project proposed to be set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation at Anta, in Kota District of Rajasthan.

(b) The first gas turbine unit of the project is scheduled for commissioning 24

months after the date of placement of order for the main plant and equipment. The remaining two units will be commissioned thereafter at interval of two months each. The steam turbine unit is scheduled for commissioning 36 months after the placement of the order.

#### Industrial Imbalance

1537. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the industrial imbalance is growing in the country ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove the same ;

(c) whether the Somaiya Committee set up for the said task has submitted its report to Government ; and

(d) if so, the findings of the Committee and the steps taken by Government to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) and (b). One of the primary objectives of Government's industrial policy is to remove regional imbalances. To achieve this a number of incentives and concessions have been announced. These measures have attracted entrepreneurs to set up their units in industrially backward areas as is clear from the following data :

Year	Total	Backward Area	Percentage
<i>Letters of intent</i>			
1983	1055	664	62.93
1984	1064	627	58.92
1985	1457	774	53.12
1986	486	269	55.34
(Jan—May)			



**Industrial Licences**

1983	1075	317	29.48
1984	905	323	35.69
1985	985	427	43.35
1986 Jan—May	290	123	42.41

(c) The Inter-Ministerial Committee is to submit its report by the end of this year.

(d) Does not arise.

**Losses incurred by coal companies**

1538. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the cumulative losses incurred by the coal companies as on March 31, 1986 ; and

(b) what are the losses of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and other subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Accounts of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries for the year 1985-86 have not yet been finalised. The cumulative loss of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries upto 31.3.1985 was Rs. 1215.86 crores.

(b) The cumulative loss/profit of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries as on 31.3.1985 is indicated below :—

(—) = loss

(+) = profit

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Company/ Division	Cumulative loss/profit upto 31.3.1985
CIL/NEC (North Eastern Coalfields)	(—) 105.81
ECL (Eastern Coalfields Ltd.)	(—) 649.61
BCCL (Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.)	(—) 628.79
CCL (Central Coalfields Ltd.)	(+) 172.38
WCL (Western Coalfields Ltd.)	(—) 5.49
CEMPDIL (Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.)	(+) 1.46
Total	(—) 1215.86

**Khadi and Village Industries**

1539. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the production target of the khadi and village industries during seventh plan period;

(b) the number of persons likely to be employed under khadi and village industries schemes in the seventh Plan period; and

(c) the items of production and number of persons who will be employed in khadi and village industries in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The production target of the khadi and village Industries during Seventh Five Year Plan has been fixed at Rs. 288 crores and Rs. 1282 crores respectively.

(b) 20.00 lakh persons under Khadi and 30.00 lakh persons under Village Industries programmes are likely to be provided employment during the Seventh Plan period.

(c) Khadi & Village Industries Commission extends financial assistance to Khadi and 26 Village Industries included in the Schedule to KVIC Act 1956. However, the major items of production in West Bengal are Khadi and Palmgur, processing of Cereals and Pulses, Village Leather, Village Pottery, Cane and Bamboo, Beekeeping, Lime Manufacturing and Shellac Industries. By the end of Seventh plan, 1.89 lakh persons are likely to be provided employment under Khadi and Village Industries in West Bengal.

#### Development of Coir Industry

1540 SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for the development of coir industry in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : The Coir Board, a statutory body was set up by the Government as far back as 1954 with specific objective and functions to develop and promote the coir industry in the country. These functions include undertaking, assisting or encouraging scientific, technological and economic research, promoting exports of coir yarn and coir products, fixing grade standards, improving marketing of coir fibre in India and elsewhere and preventing unfair competition, promoting cooperative organisation among the coir producers and ensuring remunerative returns to workers and producers. Facilities for research and development to improve the quality of coir, fibre and products, productivity and training facilities have been strengthened at the Central Coir Research Institute, Kalavoor and Regional Coir Training and Development Centres particularly for training of coir workers and other functionaries for development of brown fibre sector in the

states other than Kerala are being set up at Arisekere (Karnataka), Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu), Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh) and Bhubaneswar (Orissa). Development of brown fibre is one of the thrust areas of the Seventh Plan for which the target for production has been stepped up to 75,000 tonnes in the terminal year of the Seventh Plan against the production level of 34,500 in the year 1984-85. In order to encourage export of coir products, various measures including Cash Compensatory Support, Publicity, visits to potential consumer centres abroad by trade delegations etc. are being taken. A centrally sponsored scheme of cooperativisation of coir industry which has been launched in the Sixth Plan has been liberalised and is continued in the Seventh Plan. It aims at revitalising and strengthening of coir cooperative societies and promotion of new cooperative societies to bring more coir workers under cooperative fold.

#### Oil and Natural Gas struck

1541. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that oil and natural gas have been struck at different places in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof, giving the names of places and the quantity of oil and natural gas expected to be obtained therefrom; and

(c) the financial implications involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). Oil and gas have been discovered in the following places/structures in the country since 1st January, 1986 :—

Place/Structure	Nature of find	Daily rate during initial testing.
Tatipaka (Andhra Pradesh)	Gas	142000 cubic meters through 14/64 choke
R-71	Oil	380 barrels
(Ratna in Western offshore)	Gas	3900 cubic meters } $\frac{1}{2}$ " choke
CD(Tapti) in Western	Oil	3400 barrels } 1" choke
Offshore	Gas	238500 cubic meters } 1" choke

The production potential as also revenue/financial implications will be known only after the structures are delineated and techno-economic feasibilities analysed.

#### Expansion of Industries

1542. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 65 major industries were allowed to expand their business after relaxing the MRTP provisions; and

(b) the details of these units and their expansion programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A simplified procedure was notified on 26-5-1985 under the MRTP Rules, 1970 to deal with the expansion proposals submitted to the Government for achieving minimum economic scales of operation in 65 industries.

(b) Details of the proposals submitted by the MRTP companies which have been approved by the Government up to 18-7-86 are given in the Statement below.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Item of manufacture	Annual existing capacity	Annual capacity approved (after expansion)	Date of approval
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.	Synthetic Rubber & Latexes (SBR)	30,000 Tonnes	80,000 Tonnes	23-6-1986
		Styrene (captive use)	9,000 Tonnes	24,000 Tonnes	
2.	Chloride India Ltd.	Storage Batteries	2,98,600 Nos.	8,00,000 Nos.	26-6-1986
3.	Modella Steels & Alloy Ltd.	Steel Billets (Mini Steel Plants)	36,000 Tonnes	50,000 Tonnes	30-6-1986
4.	Reliance Industries Ltd.	Purified Terephthalic Acid	75,000 Tonnes	1,00,000 Tonnes	30-6-1986
5.	Polychem Ltd.	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene	2,000 Tonnes	5,000 Tonnes	30-6-1986
6.	McDowell & Company Ltd.	Styrene	13,936 Tonnes	80,000 Tonnes	14-7-1986
		Polystyrene	10,156 Tonnes	30,000 Tonnes	
7.	McDowell & Company Ltd.	Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene	3,000 Tonnes	5,000 Tonnes	14-7-1986
8.	Amco Batteries Ltd.	Storage Batteries	3,81,000 Nos.	8,00,000 Nos.	18-7-1986

**Shifting of Storage Tank from  
Cochin City**

1543. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to remove the huge storage tanks of Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Indian Corporation in Cochin city to a far off place ;

(b) if so, when these storage tanks will be transferred ;

(c) whether Government are aware that these storage tanks are a threat to the Cochin city ; and

(d) if so, the effective safety measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The storage tanks meet all the safety and other statutory requirements, including safety distances stipulated by the Chief Controller of Explosives, and hence pose no undue threat to the safety of Cochin City. The safety measures taken include :

1. Preventive maintenance to ensure healthy state of facilities.

2. Regular training of operating staff to ensure observance of safety practices.

3. Intensive supervision of operations.

4. Periodic operation/safety audits and fire drills.

**Permits for sale of Kerosene oil by  
petrol dealers**

1544. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol dealers who have been given permits to sell kerosene oil during the last two years, State-wise ; and

(b) whether this arrangement is proposed to be extended to all the petrol dealers in backward regions of Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) No new Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealer has been given permission by the oil marketing companies to sell Kerosene Oil during the last two years in the country.

(b) There is no proposal to allow the sale of kerosene oil through Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) in the country including backward regions of Karnataka.

[Translation]

**Increase in production in I.D.P.L.**

1545. SHRI MADAN PANDEY :

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, a Government of India undertaking, is declining continuously ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to increase production in this undertaking ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a statement show-

ing figure of production in this undertaking during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) and (d). Value of production of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) including production on loan licence during the last five years was as under :

	Rs. in crores
1981-82	105.11
1982-83	117.79
1983-84	121.55
1984-85	121.74
1985-86	121.18 (prov.)

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[English]

**Production of tractors and tractor auxiliaries**

1546. KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase production of tractors and tractor auxiliaries ;

(b) their annual production, category-wise ;

(c) the total number of tractors in the country today ; and

(d) whether there is any effort to produce small tractors to make it viable for small farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) There is no proposal to increase production of Tractors through licensing of new units. However, the existing manu-

facturers are in a position to meet effectively any increased demand of Tractors in the country. Most of the agricultural implements are reserved for small scale industry and the demand is being met through indigenous availability.

(b) During the year 1985-86 the production of tractors in the various ranges are as follows :

1. Upto 25 HP	20,292 Nos.
2. 30 HP	42,529 Nos.
3 40-47 HP	10,088 Nos.
4. 48 and above HP	2,641 Nos.

(c) The latest population of Tractors in the country is not available. However, according to Live Stock Census, the population of Tractors as in the year 1977 was 2,70,000.-

(d) The existing manufacturers have requisite technology and capability to manufacture Tractors in any range as per the customers' requirements.

**Waste in purchase of rig etc. by ONGC**

1547. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lot of waste in purchase of open off shore rigs, coated pipes etc. by Oil and Natural Gas Commission during last three years ;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in this regard ; and

(c) the action taken against persons responsible for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Discontinuance of Quick Mail Service**

1548. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Quick Mail Service (QMS) has been discontinued ;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that an ordinary letter reaches the addressee in any part of the country within three or four days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constant Monitoring of mails is done and mails arrangements are revised wherever necessary to ensure speedy transmission of mails. While every effort is made to speed up mails, for some remote areas in the country it is not feasible to reduce the transit time to three or four days.

**'Special area programme' in districts  
by K.V.I.C.**

1550. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has decided to take up a 'special area programme' in one selected district in each State all over the country ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the programme alongwith the amount sanctioned in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Government has received a proposal from Khadi and Village Industries Commission to take up a 'special area programme' in one selected district

each in twenty States all over the country. The proposal has not yet been sanctioned.

[Translation]

**Telephone facility in Post Offices  
in Bihar**

1551. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices with telephone facility in Bihar and of those where telephone connections are yet to be provided and the difficulties in this regard ;

(b) whether Government propose to take any effective steps in order to provide telephone connections in all the post offices of Bihar during the current financial year ; and

(c) the district-wise expenditure likely to be incurred on providing telephone connections to post offices in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 3571 Post Offices are having telephone facility and 7299 Post Offices are not provided with this facility.

(b) There is no plan to provide telephone facility in all the Post Offices in Bihar.

(c) There is a plan to open 100 Long Distance Public Telephone connections in Bihar during the current financial year. Generally these are provided in Post Offices. The estimated expenditure on per LDPT on an average is Rupee one lakh.

[English]

**Improvement in telephone services**

1552. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

**SHRI PARASRAM  
BHARDWAJ :**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has recently held meetings with the General Managers of

metro and major districts in the capital and stressed the need to improve the telephone services in the country ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve the telephone services throughout the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following steps are being taken to improve the telephone services throughout the country :

1. Introduction of sophisticated electronic telephone exchanges to avoid problems inherent with electro-magnetic switching equipment used hitherto.
2. Replacement of life expired equipment.
3. Special testing of exchange equipment particularly inter-exchange junctions is being undertaken to improve inter-exchange working.
4. Working of air-conditioning plants in various exchanges is being regularly monitored to ensure proper working.
5. Laying of new junction, primary and secondary cables inducts to protect them from external damages.
6. Pressurisation of primary, secondary and junction cables to minimise cable break-down faults.
7. Use of jelly-filled cables in the distribution network to prevent entry of water in the cables to avoid faults.
8. Cable trenches are being flooded before being closed so as to detect any damage during trenching or laying of the cables. The public is being asked to inform Telephone Department before they take of digging on 'dial be-

fore dig' service so as to keep liaison with other agencies who are engaged in digging.

9. Extensive partrolling of cable routes to detect any digging operations and to take precautionary measures to avoid damage to cables.
10. Provision of high grade junction circuits on Pulse Code Modulation, Coaxial and Microwave media to provide better quality and more dependable service.
11. Rehabilitation of subscribers' fittings and the D.P. boxes to minimise faults on the line.
12. Replacement of overhead wires by insulated drop wires to avoid faults due to kite strings, bird nests etc. which lead to contact or low insulation faults.
13. Use of improved telephone instruments.
14. Replacement of aluminium wires in the fitting at the subscribers premises by copper wires to avoid break faults.
15. Computerisation of cable records and fault repair services to bring down duration of faults.
16. Computerisation of Directory Assistance, (197) service and records.
17. Computerisation operated assisted (180) trunk services.
18. Monitoring of the auto-manual service and trunk service is being carried out as to ensure prompt response on these services.
19. Public grievance cells have opened at GMs headquarters and AMs office to provide single outlet attention to the subscribers.



20. Formation of Inter Utility coordination boards involving various service agencies using underground space to avoid damage to cables.

**Telephone system in Bhopal**

1553. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephone system of Bhopal city in Madhya Pradesh is very defective and obsolete ;

(b) the number of complaints received from the subscribers during the month of June, 1986 ;

(c) the steps Government are taking to improve the system ; and

(d) whether any member of the staff has been found negligent and if so, action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir. However, the telephone system of Bhopal is not obsolete

(b) Number of complaints received from the subscribers during the month of June, 1986 are 8218.

(c) Officers from Directorate visited Bhopal. Deficiencies were identified, remedial measures have been taken to speed up upgradation of the system by deputing additional technician and Assistant Engineer.

(d) The matter is being investigated and the action will be initiated against the delinquents.

**Commissioning of electronic automatic telephone exchange at Barmer (Rajasthan)**

1554. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Electronic Automatic Telephone Exchange was scheduled to be commissioned at Barmer (Rajasthan) in

August, 1986, and the building for the same was also completed upto August, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the progress in this regard uptill now ; and

(c) the time by which the exchange is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Building is expected to be ready by December, 1986. The equipment is expected to be shipped by December, 1986. Confirmation from the Overseas supplier is awaited.

**Home delivery of LPG cylinders**

1555. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA  
WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation have finally decided to give up the proposal for ending home delivery of cooking gas cylinders ;

(b) whether the demand of dealers for increase in their commission has been conceded ; and

(c) whether enough precautions have been taken in the system of home delivery to ensure that half-filled cylinders are not supplied to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Setting up of centre-cum energy park for research and development of solar cookers**

1556. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Energy Development Agency (DEDA) has set up a centre-cum-energy park in a village for research and development of Solar cookers with Central assistance and if so, details thereof ; and

(b) whether similar units have been set up all over the country, specially in hill areas to reduce denudation of forests ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Integrated energy systems in villages (Urjagrams) are proposed to be set up in different parts of the country in all States, including hilly areas.

**Oil drilling in Himachal Pradesh**

1557. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has resumed drilling for intensified exploration of oil in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether the Cheri structure has been taken up as the first project ; and

(c) whether the entire Jwalamukhi area of Himachal Pradesh is being re-examined for drilling into deeper horizons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). ONGC has resumed drilling operations in Himachal Pradesh with the spudding of a well at Cheri on 12.6.86.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Proposal by Hindustan Paper Corporation to set up a newsprint paper Mill**

1558. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal by Hindustan Paper Corporation to set up a newsprint paper mill has been rejected ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). A project report for the setting up of a newsprint plant for annual capacity of 80,000 tonnes, based primarily on bagasse was submitted by Hindustan Paper Corporation. After consideration of various factors, Government have decided that the project should be handled by National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited and the Company should prepare a fresh Detailed Project Report for consideration of Government.

**Setting up of industry in public/private sector in Etah district in U.P.**

1559. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to set up an industry in the Etah District of Uttar Pradesh either in the public or private sector ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No proposal received under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the grant of Letter of Intent for locating any industry either in the public or private sector is at present pending consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Expansion of Instrumentation Limited  
Unit at Palghat in Kerala**

1560. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to carry out major expansion of the Instrumentation Limited ;

(b) if so, whether Government of Kerala have requested that the Instrumentation Unit at Palghat be expanded ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) No major expansion of Instrumentation Limited is now under consideration.

(b) No such request has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

**LPG supply in Kerala**

1561. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of places in Kerala where facility of LPG is available at present ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the agents compel the consumers to buy gas stoves from them before providing gas connections and also refuse to supply LPG cylinders at home, causing difficulties to the consumers; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) As on 1.6.86 103 LPG distributorship are marketing LPG in 67 markets in Kerala.

(b) and (c). LPG distributors are under instructions from the oil companies not to pressurise the customers to purchase LPG stoves from the distributor concerned at the time of release of new gas connections, since customers have the liberty to purchase the stoves from any where as long as these carry ISI certification mark. It is also incumbent on LPG distributors to arrange home delivery of LPG refills unless the customer himself opts for cash and carry arrangement. Punitive action under the LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines is taken by Oil companies against erring distributors.

**Laying of transmission line between  
Karnataka and Tamil Nadu by National  
Thermal Power Corporation**

1562. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation proposes to lay a transmission line connecting any power stations/Sub-Stations of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala so as to make possible easy flow of power with respect to voltage profile stability and check transmission losses between the two States as agreed to recently between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) The grounds for neglecting Kerala's linking with other neighbouring States than only Tamil Nadu for getting its deficit power supply fulfilled from other neighbours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) In the Southern Region, the 400 KV central sector transmission system associated with Ramagundam Thermal Station of NTPC and Neyveli Lignite Station of NLC has been planned on a regional basis. This system would be extended to Kerala by constructing Udumalpet (Tamil Nadu)—Trichur North (Kerala) 400 KV double circuit line. This system will meet the requirements of power flow, voltage profile, stability etc.

(b) In addition to Tamil Nadu, Kerala is connected to Karnataka through the 220 KV Idukki (Kerala)—Mysore (Karnataka) inter-State transmission line for exchange of power between the two States.

**Supply of Power from Vindhyachal  
Valley Corporation's Power  
Station to Gujarat**

1563. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat is likely to get about 200 MW of power from the Vindhya-chal Valley Corporation's power station;

(b) whether the Corporation and the Gujarat Electricity Board have agreed in this behalf; and

(c) if so, when the proposed supply of power is likely to flow from Vidarbha to Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (a) to (c). Government have not set up any corporation called the Vindhyachal Power Corporation. Gujarat will have a share in the power generated at the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project which is being implemented by the National Thermal Power Corporation in the Central sector. Power from the Vindhyachal STPP has not yet been allocated to the states concerned. The first unit of the project is expected to be commissioned in 1987-88.

**"Synpyrol" Technology for Production  
of Gas**

1564. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the new technology called "Synpyrol" developed by an Indian scientist by which waste materials like paper, leaves, dried stubs, agricultural and city waste can be

utilised for producing electricity and cooking gas;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to get this new technology examined and tested thoroughly by one of the national laboratories to see that the scheme can become commercially viable and dependable source of electric power and cooking gas;

(c) whether Government also propose to go into the cost of production of electric power and cooking gas by this new technology vis-a-vis the cost of production; and

(d) whether the rates to be charged from the consumers for each unit of electric power and cooking gas produced with this new technology would be within the reach of rural population, especially the agriculturists ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) is considering a proposal for installation of a Research & Development Plant based on the Synpyrol Technology at its solar Energy Centre, Gwalpahari. This Technology needs to be tested for assessing its techno-economic viability. A team of scientists will be engaged for research and development work to investigate the mechanisms and also to work out the cost of production of electric power and cooking gas.

(d) Until the above-mentioned studies are over, it is premature to comment on this aspect.

**Schemes for Improving Productivity  
in the Public Sector Units**

1565. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take for improving productivity in public sector units by offering incentives to the employees like financial motivation, improvement in career etc;

(b) the names of public undertaking which have introduced individual and group incentives schemes and what is their contribution to those undertakings;

(c) whether there are any other similar schemes in practice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) :

(a) to (d). Government from time to time has been reviewing the performances of the individual public enterprises and have made suggestions for improving their productivity and performances, among other things, through introduction of schemes of financial motivation, career advancement and non-monetary incentives for good performance. The need for and the timing for the introduction of such incentive schemes are essentially factors, which are to be decided by the Management of the concerned individual enterprises. Names of the public enterprises, which have introduced incentive schemes, based on available information, are indicated in the Statement given below. Government has commissioned a study through the National Productivity Council to determine effectiveness of these incentive schemes.

#### Statement

##### *List of Public Enterprises where Incentive Schemes are Operating*

1. Air India
2. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
3. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
4. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
5. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
6. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.
7. Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
8. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petro-Chemicals Ltd.
9. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
10. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.
11. Central Electronics Ltd.
12. Coal India Ltd.
13. Cochin Refineries Ltd.
14. Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd
15. Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
16. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
17. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
18. Hindustan Cables Ltd.
19. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.
20. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
21. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
22. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd
23. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.
24. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
25. HMT Ltd.
26. IBP Co. Ltd.
27. Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.
28. Indian Airlines
29. Indian Drugs & Phar. Ltd.
30. Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.
31. Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.
32. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
33. Instrumentation Ltd.
34. Lubrizol India Ltd.
35. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.
36. Madras Refineries
37. Mazagon Dock Ltd.
38. Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.
39. National Fertilizers Ltd.
40. National Hydro-electric Power Corpn.

41. National Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.
42. National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd.
43. Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.
44. Oil India Ltd.
45. Oil & Natural Gas Commission
46. Praga Tools Ltd.
47. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.
48. Sponge Iron India Ltd.
49. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
50. Tannery & Footwear Corpn.
51. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
52. Central Coalfields Ltd.
53. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
54. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.

**Opening of Public Call Offices and  
Post Offices in Jabalpur District**

1566. **SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of public call offices and post offices proposed to be opened in the Seventh Plan in Jabalpur district; and

(b) the number and location of branch post offices and sub-post offices proposed to be upgraded during the Seventh Plan in Jabalpur district ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)** : (a) Twenty-five Public Call offices locations of which are planned to be opened in the Seventh plan in Jabalpur District are given in the Statement below.

There are no firm proposals at present for opening of new post offices in the district.

(b) There are no firm proposals at present for upgradation of Branch and Sub-post offices in Jabalpur district during the Seventh Plan period.

**Statement**

Locations where Long Distance Public Call Offices are proposed to be opened during Seventh Five Year Plan.

1. Baghraj
2. Deorkalan
3. Deorihatai
4. Bhajiya
5. Kamara
6. Bhaiswahi
7. Amhata
8. Vijayaraghaoara
9. Khumarwara Baran
10. Mahatawan
11. Hadarhata
12. Karela
13. Bihari
14. Pahadi
15. Chhapara
16. Pipariya
17. Khamkhariya
18. Chargawan
19. Kaudiya
20. Diwari
21. Bachaiya
22. Silendi

23. Darhanan

24. Agariya

25. Aarsani (Darsani)

**Expansion of Refining Capacity and  
Setting up of New Oil Refineries**

1567. SHRI AMAL DATTA :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the refining capacity of each of the  
oil refineries and to what extent expansion  
in their capacity has taken place since  
1980;

(b) the region-wise refining capacity  
and consumption of various petroleum  
products and how the short-falls, if any,  
are being met and surpluses disposed of;

(c) the plans for expansion of the  
refining capacity of the existing refineries  
and to establish new ones; and

(d) whether such expansion will meet  
the regional shortfalls ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINI-  
STER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY  
OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS  
(SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) and (b). Statement I and II giving  
the refining capacity of each refinery as on  
1.4.80 and 1.4.86 as well as the region-wise  
consumption of major petroleum products  
and refining capacity are given below.  
Shortfall or surplus of any product in any  
region is taken care of by moving the  
product from the surplus region to deficit  
regions or by imports. If the surplus  
cannot be absorbed in the country it is  
disposed of through exports.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to expand  
the capacity of the Koyali Refinery from  
7.3 MTPA to 9.5 MTPA and of the  
Mathura refinery from 6.0 MTPA to 7.5

MTPA. Proposals for additional refining  
capacity in Assam as well as grassroot  
refineries at Karnal and Mangalore are  
also under consideration. Such projects  
are considered primarily to meet the deficit  
of petroleum products in their respective  
regions.

**Statement I**

*Refining Capacities of refineries as on  
1.4.1980 and 1.4.1986*

(Figures in Million Tonnes per annum)		
Refineries	Capacity as on 1-4-80	Capacity as on 1-4-86
IOC Digboi	0.50	0.50
IOC Barauni	3.30	3.30
IOC Gauhati	0.85	0.85
IOC Haldia	2.50	2.50
IOC Koyali	7.30	7.30
IOC Mathura	—	6.00
BPCL Bombay	5.25	6.00
HPC Bombay	3.50	3.50
HPC Vizag	1.50	4.50
MRL Madras	2.80	5.60
CRL Cochin	3.30	4.50
BRPL Assam	1.00	1.00
	31.80	45.55

Note : In addition to the above, an  
additional capacity of 2.00 MMT per  
annum has been commissioned at HPC  
Bombay as 'Swing Refinery'.

**Statement II**  
**Region-wise Consumption of Major Petroleum Products (Provisional)**  
*(1984-85 and 1985-86)*

(Fig. 000 Tonnes)

Products	1984-85					1985-86 (provisional)				
	Northern	Eastern	Western	Southern	All India	Northern	Eastern	Western	Southern	All India
MS	623.2	318.9	630.4	511.7	2084.2	681.6	348.6	683.4	550.5	2264.1
Naphtha	290.5	609.0	1263.7	947.1	3110.3	258.6	621.5	1338.7	909.6	3128.4
Kerosene	1453.1	1291.2	1824.0	1390.3	5958.6	1482.3	1388.2	1889.2	1434.1	6193.8
ATF	452.0	162.0	608.0	115.0	1337.0	486.0	174.0	653.0	124.0	1437.0
HSD	4363.7	2494.6	3261.0	3577.2	13696.5	4514.3	2695.1	3508.3	4027.9	14745.6
LDO	283.0	281.9	536.9	104.0	1205.8	240.6	306.2	456.8	96.1	1099.7
FO/LSHS	1470.4	1173.7	3895.2	1404.5	7943.8	1426.8	1158.8	3941.1	1220.3	7747.0
<i>Region-wise Refining Capacity as on 1. 4. 86.</i>										
Eastern Region		8.15	MTPA							
Western Region		16.80	MTPA							
Southern Region		14.60	MTPA							
Northern Region		6.00	MTPA							



### Projects undertaken by BPCL and HPCL

1568. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the projects of Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation included in the Annual Plans for 1985-86 and 1986-87 and budgetary outlay and non-budgetary provisions for each project; and

(b) the State of the approval of each of these projects and the likely date of commencement of construction and commercial production of each of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) and (b). The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2857/86]

### Setting up of Litigation Cells in States

1569. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up Litigation Cells for weaker sections;

(b) if so, the main function of such Cells;

(c) the different classes of people who will be benefited by these Cells; and

(d) whether such Cells will be set up in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal as such. However, the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) is taking steps through State Legal Aid and Advice Boards to extend legal aid to the poor. Free legal aid is provided to those whose

annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000/- though no such limit is applicable in the case of Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe, women and children.

(d) Some State Boards are taking steps to set up such cells.

### [Translation]

### Pollution by Badarpur Thermal Power Plant

1570. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Badarpur Thermal Power Plant is in operation and if so, its installed capacity and the electricity generated in this plant;

(b) whether during the operation of this Plant, the coal ash coming out of it spreads to the nearby villages which tells upon the health of residents and whether maximum quantity of ash spreads during summer and winter season; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken to check the pollution of air as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) Badarpur Thermal Power Plant with an installed capacity of 720 MW is in operation. The energy generated at this power station during the period April-June 1986 is 893 MU.

(b) The dust emission from the chimney spreads over a larger area during summer months while during the winter season it spreads over a relatively smaller area. The extent of the spread to nearby villages would also depend on the direction and intensity of wind.

(c) To check the pollution created by excessive dust emission from Badarpur Thermal Power Station, improved version of the electrostatic precipitators is being installed with higher efficiency. The orders for these have already been placed and

their erection after delivery is expected to be completed in two years.

**STD telephone service in Jhunjhunu area**

1571. SHRI MODH. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which STD telephone service will start operating in Jhunjhunu area; and

(b) the time by which the new telephone exchange building at jhunjhunu which was under construction is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) S.T.D. Telephone service in Jhunjhunu is expected to start operating towards the end of 7th plan.

(b) The new telepone exchange building at Jhunjhunu is likely to be completed during 1986-87.

[English]

**Deterioration of telecommunication services in Orissa**

1572. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the deterioration in telecommunication services in Orissa;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the telecommunication services in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The telecommunication services in Orissa are generally working satisfactorily. However, there was some temporary dislocation due to natural calamities like rains, storms and some man-made faults due to the digging activities by PWD and Electricity Department.

(c) The following steps are being taken to further improve the Telephone services in Orissa :

(i) Overhead alignments are being replaced by underground cables.

(ii) District Headquarters are being connected to the capital cities through various transmission systems for improvement of long distance communication.

(iii) Trunk automatic exchange will be installed at Cuttack.

(iv) Supervision and inspection are being tightened.

**Setting up of paper mill in Anamali and Valparai area**

1573. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is heavy growth of bamboo trees in the forests of Anamali and Valparai area; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a paper mill in this area with a view to utilise forest products as well as to provide employment opportunities to people of these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The information sought is specific to certain areas in the State of Tamil Nadu. Hence exact information about availability of adequate forest raw material on a sustained basis to support an integrated pulp and paper mill in those areas is not available. As on 1.1.1986, there are 15 mills in the State of Tamil Nadu with an annual installed capacity of 1.77 lakh tonnes. An additional capacity of 1,58,430 tonnes has been approved by way of Industrial Licences, Letters of Intent and Registration with DGTD, which is under various stages of implementation. The Central Government

have no proposal as present to set up a paper mill in Anamali and Valparai areas of the State.

**Workshop on Western Coalfields Ltd. in Wardha Valley area**

1574. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is going to be a workshop of Western Coalfields Limited in Wardha Valley area;

(b) if so, the cost of the same; and

(c) where it is going to be located and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government have approved the setting up of a Central Workshop in Wardha Valley Coalfields Limited at an investment of Rs. 23.87 crores. Location is yet to be decided.

**Raising Funds by National Hydro Electric Power Corporation**

1575. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to allow National Hydro-electric Power Corporation to raise funds from the capital market ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether these funds would be sufficient to meet the needs of the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the approved Annual Plan for 1986-87, NHPC is to raise funds through bonds to the extent of Rs. 150 crores during 1986-87. NHPC propose to raise Rs. 65 crores from financial and other institutions and Rs. 60 crores from public. This amount would be in 14% Secured Non-convertible Redeemable Bonds of the face value of Rs. 1000/- each for cash at par. The Corporation propose to retain the over-subscription collected from the public. The bonds shall be redeemed at par after 7 years.

(c) The funds to be raised by NHPC through these Bonds alongwith the funds to be released by the Government of India and the foreign loans already arranged for the Corporation would be sufficient to meet the needs of the Corporation during 1986-87.

**Production and import of Soda Ash**

1576 SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the demand, indigenous production and imports of soda ash during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) the reasons for imports ; and

(c) policy of Government in regard to stopping imports and bringing about self-sufficiency in production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The requisite information, to the extent available, is given below :

(Figures in 'akh tonnes)

Year	Estimated demand	Actual production	Quantity registered with DGTD for imports	Actual imports
1984-85	9.00	8.17	0.72	Not readily available
1985-86	9.90	9.18	1.91 (upto 13.12.85)	

(b) The indigenous production is not adequate to meet the demand.

(c) The question of stopping imports will arise only when the indigenous production is adequate to meet the demand.

Soda Ash is open for licensing to all sectors of the industry. Proposals for setting up of additional capacity for the manufacture of Soda Ash are favourably considered by the Government.

**Clearance of New Maruti Car for Export by Suzuki**

1577. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new Maruti Car had cleared for export by Suzuki of Japan a few months ago ; and

(b) the details of the new model as regards its price, design, space and comfort provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) No clearance from Suzuki Motor Co. is necessary. Exports are governed by the Licence Agreement entered into between the two companies.

(b) The ex-factory price of new model of Maruti-800 (Standard) car is Rs. 63,900/-. New features of the vehicle include bigger share in passenger compartment, higher fuel efficiency, better aerodynamics and safety features and is in general better technologically as compared to the previous model.

**Performance targets for public sector units incurring losses**

1578. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the units-wise details of performance targets laid down for 1985-86 and 1986-87 separately for those public sector industrial units which are incurring repeated losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Commissioning of disused Oil Wells**

1579. DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and locations of oil wells which are presently under disuse ;

(b) since when these are lying idle and what is the expenditure being incurred thereon ;

(c) whether Government propose to take any step for commissioning these wells in order to add to the present oil production ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) There were 329 sick wells as on 1.6.86 in the following regions :

Eastern Region	113
Western Region	202
Bombay High	14
<hr/>	
Total	329
<hr/>	

(b) The phenomenon of wells falling sick over a period of time and their liquidation is a continuous process. Most of the wells are liquidated within a period of 3 to 6 months. A few may take upto 2 years depending upon the nature of sickness and the operations to be carried out.

No expenditure is incurred on these wells except on work-over jobs when undertaken for putting them on production.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The steps include—

—deploying more work over rigs.

—work over operations on round-the-clock basis.

—Soviet assistance in liquidating sick wells.

—improving efficiency of work over operations through better technology.

#### Retrofitting of Megneto Hydro Dynamic Power Generation in existing Power Plants

1580. DR. D.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Megneto Hydro Dynamic Power generation has been carried out successfully at Tiruchirapalli directly from coal without the use of boilers and large generators or turbines, raising the efficiency of thermal generation by about 50 per cent with a simultaneous reduction in fuel consumption also ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) whether experiments have been made for retrofitting of the Megneto Hydro Dynamic Power Generators in the existing power plants ; if not, the reasons therefor ; if so, what are the results ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under a project of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Magneto Hydro Dynamic Power generation has been successfully carried out on a 5 MW (Thermal input) experimental plant at Tiruchirapalli using Blue water gas produced from coke. Further research is in progress. With further development and upscaling

efforts, MHD power generation combined with stream cycle would be able to achieve conversion efficiency of the order of 50 per cent.

(b) For retrofitting of Magneto Hydro Dynamic power system in an existing power plant, studies are in progress. Studies made so far have indicated that sub-systems like direct coal combustors, high temperature, air-preheaters and super conducting magnets need further development before retrofitting on a commercial scale could be taken up.

#### Scheduled Tribe employees in ONGC

1581. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and percentage of Scheduled Tribe employees in Oil and Natural Gas Commission, category-wise ;

(b) the details of backlog in vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes in ONGC ; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to fill up the backlog ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) The total number and percentage of Scheduled Tribe employees in ONGC as on 1.4.86 as under :—

Sl. No.	Group	Total No of employees	No. of STs.	Percentage
1.	'A'	11343	123	1.08
2.	'B'	3745	35	0.94
3.	'C'	21474	746	3.47
4.	'D'	7389	407	5.51
Total		43940	1311	2.98

(b) The backlog in vacancies reserved for STs. in ONGC as on 1.4.86 is as follows :—

Group	Backlog
'A'	266
'B'	70
'C'	92
'D'	103
Total	531

(c) The following steps have been taken to fill up the backlog of vacancies for STs :—

- (i) Publicity through mass media has been intensified to enlist maximum number of ST candidates.
- (ii) Concessions in respect of recruitment for STs in the Presidential Directives are being fully extended to ST candidates. Special Selection Boards have been established to recruit ST candidates and preference is given to them in oral and written tests—the qualifying marks of ST candidates are 10 per cent less than those fixed for general candidates.
- (iii) A special scholarship scheme has been introduced under which engineering students in IITs/RECs are given a lumpsum award of Rs. 5000/- in 2nd year and monthly stipends ranging from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 1000/- in 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year in the institutes/colleges.
- (iv) The Commission is conducting a professional training programme for ST executives and also absorbing them in regular posts.

**Training programme by Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi**

1582. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has implemented a comprehensive training programme to train artisans and technical apprentices ;

(b) the total number of trainees since 1983, year-wise ; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Tribe trainees and its percentage, since 1983, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Year	Total Number of trainees	
1983	50	
1984	74	
1985	106	
1986	122	(under training)

  

(c) Year	No. of S/T trainees	%age
1983	12	24%
1984	9	12%
1985	16	15%
1986	24	19.6%

### Supply of stores in N.W. Telecom. Circle

1583. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage in the supply of certain items of stores resulting in inadequate progress in the expansion of telecom facilities in the N.W. Telecom. Circle ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. North West Circle provided about 15000 Telephone connections during 85-86 against the programme of 10000. This could be possible due to good material supply.

(b) Question does not arise

### Privatisation of Postal Services

1584. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state .

(a) whether there is any move to bring about privatisation of postal services particularly in the backward regions of the country where the postal services are run in losses ; and

(b) if so, whether such a step will not be against the broad policies of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir ; There is no move to bring about privatisation of postal services in backward or other areas. The scheme of licensed postal agents introduced by the Department in 1985-86 merely envisages that Licences may be granted in selected localities for postal agents who will sell postage stamps and stationery to members of the public and also book and despatch to a specified post office registered letters. The objective of the scheme is to supplement the regular network of departmental post offices in areas where there is need/

demand for such a facility. A suitable commission is paid for these services. This service does not amount to privatisation because the postage stamps and stationery sold by the licensed agent are issued periodically from the departmental post office to which the agent is attached and the postal articles booked/collected by the agent are also processed/transmitted/delivered through normal postal channels. The scheme is, therefore, fully integrated with departmental operations.

This scheme is in consonance with the broad policies of the Government as it leads to extension of basic postal facilities at a relatively lower cost to the public exchequer. It also has the incidental benefit of involvement of socially useful organisations/institutions in a public purpose besides generating opportunities for self-employment.

### Inquiry into missing secret documents of O.N.G.C.

1585. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

SHRI RAM DHAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some important and secret documents are missing from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) if so, the details of the missing documents ;

(c) whether any enquiry committee has been constituted ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken against the persons responsible; and

(c) steps being taken to improve the security arrangements in Oil and Natural Gas Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). Some charts and diagrams related to the dry and abandoned wells drilled in the Southern basins were reported stolen from a private firm in New Delhi, to whom these were given by the ONGC for reproduction. Reports have been lodged with the concerned Police Station for investigation.

The documents reported missing do not fall under classified category.

#### Repromulgation of Ordinances

1586. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ordinances issued during the last twenty-four months ; month-wise, with details thereof ;

(b) the number of ordinances lapsed after the initial period of six-months ; and

(c) the number of ordinances repromulgated during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) . During the period from the 29th July, 1984 to 28th July, 1986, twenty ordinances were promulgated by the President. Details of these Ordinances are shown in the Statement given below. No Ordinance was re-promulgated. Only one Ordinance viz the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 lapsed. This Ordinance was promulgated with a view to take care of the special situation obtaining in Punjab when elections were held after the signing of the Punjab Accord. The Ordinance was also in force when elections were held in Assam. It was allowed to lapse later since it was considered that a measure of this nature would need to be included in the relevant statute as the part of the electoral reforms after consultation with political parties. etc.

#### Statement

S. No.	Ordinance No.	Short title	Signed by President on	Promulgated by Publication on	Replaced by Act
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1984					
1	10	The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984	17.9.84	17.9.84	Act 3 of 1985
2	11	The National Capital Region Planning Board Ordinance, 1984	19.10.84	19.10.84	Act 2 of 1985



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3.	12	The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance, 1984	20.10.84	20.10.84	Act 1 of 1985
4.	13	The Calcutta Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Temporary Provisions Ordinance, 1984	21.10.84	22.10.84	Act 10 of 1985
5.	14	The Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Ordinance, 1984	19.11.84	20.11.84	Act 11 of 1984
6	15	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984	20.11.84	20.11.84	Act 9 of 1985
1985					
7.	1	The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Ordinance, 1985	20.2.85	20.2.85	Act 21 of 1985
8.	2	The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985	7.3.85	8.3.85	Act 20 of 1985
9.	3	The Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Ordinance, 1985	7.4.85	8.4.85	Act 37 of 1985
10.	4	The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1985	5.6.85	5.6.85	Act 46 of 1985
11.	5	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985	8.9.85	8.9.85	LAPSD
12.	6	The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985	27.9.85	27.9.85	Act 67 of 1985
13.	7	The Aircraft (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985	16.10.85	16.10.85	Act 69 of 1985
14.	8	The Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1985	7.11.85	7.11.85	Act 67 of 1985

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1986</b>					
15.	1	The Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	22.1.86	22.1.86	Act 19 of 1986
16.	2	The Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Ordinance, 1986	24.1.86	24.1.86	Act 20 of 1986
17.	3	The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Ordinance, 1986	28.1.86	28.1.86	Act 14 of 1986
18.	4	The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	28.1.86	28.1.86	Act 9 of 1986
19.	5	The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1986	19.4.86	19.4.86	Act 30 of 1986
20.	6	The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986	14.5.86	14.5.86	**

**\*\*NB—**The Ordinance will be replaced by regular enactment during the monsoon session of Parliament, 1986

#### **Capacity utilisation of Cement Plants**

**1587. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :**  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cement plants in the country which are not working since January, 1986 ;

(b) the number out of them which are producing below their installed capacity ;

(c) the reasons for non-working of those units and for not utilising the installed capacity ; and

(d) the action taken to meet the demand of cement in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):**  
(a) to (c). The following three large cement plants in the country have not been working :—

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Date and reasons for closure
1.	Rohtas Industries Ltd. Dalmia Nagar, Bihar	Closed since July, 1984 due to labour trouble management deficiency and financial difficulties.
2.	Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd., Jappla	Under lockout since October, 1985 because of labour trouble and financial difficulties.
3.	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd., Sewree, Maharashtra	Closed since March, 1985, due to non-fulfilment of requirement of pollution control.

Even before their closure all the above three units were working below their installed capacity mainly for the reasons mentioned above

(d) With a view to meet demand of cement in the country, additional capacity has been sanctioned. The new projects/expansions are being reviewed periodically to ensure their early materialisation. Schemes of modernisation and particularly conversion of wet process units into dry process units, are being encouraged. With a view to mitigate the adverse effects on account of power shortage, the industry is being encouraged to set up captive power generating sets and the units installing new DG sets are being given relief by way of reduction in levy quota. Constant efforts are being made to help the industry in overcoming the infrastructural problems arising out of shortage of coal, power and wagons, etc.

[Translation]

**Staff quarters for Postal Department in Azamgarh U.P.**

1588. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the districts in Uttar Pradesh where staff quarters for Postal Department are proposed to be constructed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether such quarters will be constructed in Azamgarh;

(c) whether land for their construction has been acquired in Azamgarh;

(d) if so, the location thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Out of turn allotment of accommodation to staff**

1589. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for out of turn allotment of Government accommodation to employees working in the Departments under him;

(b) whether there is a provision for out of turn allotment on humanitarian grounds on the recommendation of Members of Parliament as well; and

(c) if so, the number of houses allotted out of turn during 1985 and upto June, 1986 on the recommendation of Members of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Out of turn allotment of quarter is made in

deserving and exceptional circumstances. General Criterion for out of turn allotment of quarters are that 5% of the total allotment is reserved for categories such as (i) illness of self-Heart Ailment (ii) illness of self or family members suffering from Cancer or TB (2) Physically handicapped employees who have been recruited through employment exchange for physically handicapped or against the quota reserved for physically handicapped (3) outstanding sportsmen.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such provision.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Fire at Kadi Exploratory Well

1590. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the normal safeguards observed to prevent fire on exploratory wells;

(b) whether those safeguards were observed in the exploratory well at Kadi (Mehsana district);

(c) if so, how the fire there could occur despite these safeguards;

(d) what further measures are contemplated to prevent recurrence of such fire; and

(e) how much loss of commodity and machinery was caused due to fire at Kadi exploratory well ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The more important measures are :

(i) Installation of blowout preventors and well control equipment.

(ii) Maintenance of proper mud weight.

(iii) Use of flame proof equipments and accessories at the site.

(iv) Use of portable combustible gas detectors.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The report submitted by the committee set up by ONGC to enquire into the circumstances leading to the blow out, estimates of loss, etc is being examined by it and, appropriate action would be taken by ONGC after the examination is over.

#### Implementation of Law Commission Reports

1591. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of reports given by the Law Commission so far;

(b) number of reports implemented in full;

(c) number of reports implemented partially;

(d) number of reports not implemented so far and reasons for their non-implementation; and

(e) total expenditure incurred on the Law Commission and its establishment during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ) : (a) 113 Reports have so far been submitted by the Law Commission.

(b) 48 Reports have been implemented in full.

(c) 3 Reports have been implemented partially.

(d) 62 Reports are pending implementation. Copies of the Reports have been sent to the concerned Ministry/Department and they are at various stages of implementation.

(e) A total expenditure of Rs. 42,04,585 was incurred on the Law Commission and its establishment for the last 3 years. Year-wise details are as follows :

1983-84	12,71,615/—
1984-85	13,14,945/—
1985-86	16,18,025/—

**Shifting of Bureau of Public Enterprises from Ministry of Finance to Ministry of Industry**

1592. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for shifting the Bureau of Public Enterprises from Ministry of Finance to Ministry of Industry;

(b) the steps so far taken by his Ministry to link business and industry to operate in a competitive environment; and

(c) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) On creation of a new Department of Public Enterprises in the Ministry of Industry with effect from 25th September, 1985, the Bureau of Public Enterprises (EPE) which was then functioning under the Ministry of Finance was shifted to the new Department. Since the Department of Public Enterprises was created to deal only with the matter relating to public sector undertakings, BPE was made a part of that Department for administrative convenience.

(b) and (c). Except infrastructural sector industries and industries considered vital for national security and self-defence, etc., other industries in public and private sectors are already operating in a competitive environment.

**Use of Solar Energy**

1593. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the manner in which the solar energy has been put to use so far and with what results in respect of efficiency and cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (1) The direct use of solar energy is achieved mainly through the thermal and photovoltaic routes. The former utilises the heat of solar radiation while the latter converts sunlight into electricity. Among the solar thermal systems which are in use in the country are solar cookers, solar hot water systems, solar air heating units, solar driers, wood seasoning kilns and deslination systems. Several thousand solar cookers and hundreds of other systems have so far been installed in the country. Among the photovoltaic systems in use are solar powered streetlighting units, community lighting systems, community television sets, water pumping systems, signalling and telecommunication equipment, etc. These devices and systems are now being manufactured on a commercial scale in the country and are being popularised through the demonstrations and utilization programmes of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources through various State and Central Government Departments and agencies, Electricity Boards, etc.

2. The efficiency of photovoltaic modules made in the country is in the range of 8 to 10%. The efficiency of solar thermal devices depends on the materials used, ambient temperature, solar insolation, humidity, etc. The efficiency of hot water systems is usually in the range of 40 to 45% while the efficiency of solar cookers is in the range of 20 to 25%. Efforts are continuing to improve the efficiency and reliability of solar photovoltaic and thermal devices.

3. The cost of photovoltaic modules is presently around Rs. 110/- to 120/- per peak watt. A family type solar cooker costs between Rs. 650 to 800. A solar hot water systems with a capacity of about 100 litres per day has a capital cost of about Rs. 70/- to 75/- per litre while in

industrial hot water system of a capacity of 10,000 litres, per day costs between Rs. 55/ to 60/- per litre. R & D and technology upgradation efforts are countinuing to bring down the initial costs. However, even at present levels, solar thermal systems are costs effective for several industrial applications while photovoltaic systems are cost effective for small power requirements in remote and isolated areas. Various incentives are being given to users in order to encourage indisposed application.

**Adverse effect of stoppage of RMS sorting on delivery of letters**

1594. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of stoppage of R.M.S. sorting, the delivery of letters from Patna to Calcutta which earlier used to taken two days, now takes 5 days to 10 days ;

(b) whether similar delays occur in the neighbouring areas like Asansol, Burdwan and Moramali ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the private dak agencies work faster ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

**Closure of Post Offices in Bihar**

1595. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to close down 20 Post Offices out of 50 in Patna town area alone and more than 300 Post Offices in the whole of Bihar State ; and

(b) the total number of Post Offices closed during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No Post Office was closed in Bihar during the Sixth Plan Period.

**New Automobile Policy**

1596. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are evolving a new automobile policy ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

**Telecommunication projects in Dhule district, Maharashtra**

1597. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the ongoing and proposed projects both in public and private sector, in the field of telecommunications in Dhule district of Maharashtra ;

(b) the cost involved in respect of each project/work ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far in respect of each project/work and the likely date by which they are expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A 3500 lines Indian Crossbar Telephone Exchange is under installation at Dhule. It is also planned to expand this exchange by 1000 lines in two phases.

(b) Estimated cost of the projects mentioned in (a) above is as follows :—

(i) Project for 3500 lines ICP Telephone Exchange : Rs. 2 86 Crores.

(ii) Project for 500 (3500-4000) Lines expansion of ICP exchange : Rs. 50.47 lakhs.

(ii) Project for 500 (4000-4500) lines expansion of ICP Exchange : Rs. 50.47 lakhs.

(c). Above Rs. 2.83 crores have already been spent on project for the installation of—3500 lines ICP exchange. No expenditure has been incurred so far on the other two projects. Main ICP exchange is expected to be commissioned during 1987 and the other two proposed expansions of this exchange by 500 lines each are likely to be commissioned in the next three to four years.

#### **Industrialisation of Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri Districts**

1598. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive plan for industrialisation of backward Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts in the Konkan region was prepared in 1980s by a task force appointed by the Ministry of Industry; and

(b) if so, to what extent the findings and recommendations of the study made by the said task force were made use of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Government had constituted a Task Force to identify Nucleus Plants together with their ancillaries etc. for setting up in Backward Areas of Maharashtra including Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts. As the implementation of the Nucleus Plants recommended by the Task Force is to be carried out by the State Government concerned, the report submitted by the Task Force has been sent to the Government of Maharashtra for examination and execution.

#### **Production of anti-TB drugs**

1599. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is an acute shortage of anti-TB drugs in the country and the production has also gone down to one third of country's total requirement ;

(b) if so, the total requirement of anti-TB drugs at present ;

(c) the production of such drugs at present; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to boost the production of anti-TB drugs in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). There is no shortage of anti-TB drugs. Indigenous production and availability in the country are tailored to market demand. The production in the organised sector of anti-TB drugs during 1985-86 was 762.80 tonnes.

(d) The Government has already delicensed the production of anti-TB drugs. In addition, to encourage the production of the two important anti-TB drugs, namely, ethambutol and Rifampicin, custom duty concessions have also been extended.

#### **Functioning of Lok Adalats in Orissa**

1600. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held in Orissa so far ; and

(b) the number of cases settled by them ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :** According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes :—

(a) Four (4) Lok Adalats have been held in Orissa upto 24.4.1986.

(b) 548 cases in all were settled.

**Enforcement of Hire-Purchase Act, 1972**

**1601. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3204 on 13 August, 1985 regarding enforcement of the Hire-Purchase Act, 1972 and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the matter relating to amendments to the Act before its enforcement ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in taking a decision ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :** (a) The matter is still under examination of the Government.

(b) As stated earlier, the Reserve Bank of India has not agreed to the statutory scheme envisaged by the Banking Law Committee made in its report on Personal Property Security Law (1977).

The matter is an involved one. The whole question is being carefully examined again with a view to finalising the amendments required to be made in the Act before deciding to bring the Act into force. Efforts are being made to take a decision in the matter as early as possible.

**Completion of hydro-electric projects**

**1602. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the actual hydro-electric potentiality tapped/installed so far in the country as against the estimated potentiality available in the various parts of the country; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the completion of hydro-electric projects and what is the estimated cost escalation in respect of each of these projects ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :**

(a) Statement I is given below.

(b) Statement II is given below. The main reasons of delay in completion of the projects relate to difficulties in land acquisition, change in the scope of the projects, delay in supply and non-sequential supply of equipment, paucity of funds, shortage of construction materials, labour problems, unexpected geological conditions encountered at the sites and design and engineering problems.

**Statement-I**

Region	Potential assessed at 60% LF (MW)	Potential developed at 60% LF (MW)	%developed
Northern Region	29,993	3234.8	10.78
Western Region	5435	1274.0	23.44
Southern Region	11,940	4940.4	41.37
Eastern Region	6301	691.7	10.98
North Eastern Region	31,875	160.7	0.50
ALL INDIA	85,544	10,301.6	12.04



## Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Original cost Latest cost (Crores)	Original. Commg. Schedule Likely date of commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>				
<i>Haryana</i>				
1.	Western Yamuna Canal	6 × 8	45.72 81.55	Units 1&2 Commnd. 1984-85 1986-87 1987-88
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>				
1.	Sanjay (Bhaba)	3 × 40	55.80 147.00	1985-86 1987-88 1988-89
2.	Andhra	3 × 5.65	9.74 30.00	1980-81 1986-87
<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>				
1.	Upper Sindh St. II	2 × 35	76.46 76.46	1988-89 1988-89 1989-90
<i>Punjab</i>				
1.	Mukerian	6 × 15 + 6 × 19.5	115.58 261.87	1982-83 (90) 1984-85 (117) 3 × 15 MW Commnd. 1987-88 1988-89
2.	Thein Dam	4 × 150	263.16 751.48	VIII Plan VIII Plan
3.	UBDC St-II	3 × 15	— 51.90	1988-89 1988-89

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1	2	3	4	5
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**Rajasthan**

1. Mahi Bajaj Sagar	$2 \times 25 +$ $2 \times 45$	59.38 ----- 163.94	1982-83 ----- 2 × 25 MW-Commd. 1989-90
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**Uttar Pradesh**

1. Maneri Bhali St-II	$4 \times 76$	82.63 ----- 212.66	1989-90 ----- 1989-90
2. Khara	$3 \times 24$	110.77 ----- 110.77	VIII Plan ----- VIII Plan
3. Tehri	$4 \times 250$	197.92 ----- 1065.86	1981-82 ----- VIII Plan
4. Lakhwar Vyasi	$3 \times 100 +$ $2 \times 60$	140.97 ----- 424.99	N.A. ----- VIII Plan
5. Vishnu Prayag	$4 \times 120$	104.51 ----- 370.02	1984-85 ----- VIII Plan
6. Srinagar	$4 \times 50$	144.18 ----- 213.30	VIII Plan ----- VIII Plan

**WESTERN REGION****Gujarat**

1. Kadna PSS	$2 \times 60$	24.58 ----- 86 36	1978-79 ----- 1987-88
2. Sardar Sarovar	$6 \times 200 +$ $5 \times 50$	1033.00 ----- 1033.00	Beyond VII Plan ----- Beyond VII Plan

**Madhya Pradesh**

1. Indira Sarovar	$4 \times 125$	209.30 ----- 475.80	1984 85 ----- Beyond VII Plan
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bansagar Tons	$3 \times 105 + 2 \times 15 + 3 \times 15$	$\frac{301.17}{339.86}$	1988-89 (1988-89 PH-I (1989-90 PH-II & III Beyond VII Plan
3.	Hasdeo Bango	$3 \times 40$	$\frac{43.86}{43.86}$	1989-90 1989-90
4.	Bargi	$2 \times 45$	$\frac{64.61}{76.00}$	1987-88
<i>Maharashtra</i>				
1.	Tillari	$1 \times 60$	$\frac{8.16}{55.24}$	1977-78 1986-87 (Rotated in May, 86)
2.	Bhira Tail Race	$2 \times 40$	$\frac{8.40}{63.14}$	1982-83 1986-87 1987-88
3.	Bhandardara	$1 \times 10 + 1 \times 35$	$\frac{17.59}{39.91}$	1983-84 Unit-I Comnd. VIII Plan
4.	Pawana	$1 \times 10$	$\frac{3.95}{14.42}$	1987-88 1987-88
5.	Bhatsa	$1 \times 15$	$\frac{12.25}{12.25}$	1989-90 1989-90
6.	Khadakwasla	$2 \times 8$	$\frac{14.29}{14.29}$	1989-90 1989-90
7.	Ujjani	$1 \times 12$	$\frac{16.32}{16.32}$	1989-90 1989-90

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Common (M.P./Maharashtra)</b>				
1. Pench	2 × 80	28.28 61.80	1978-79 Unit-I rotated in 1985-86 1986-87	
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>				
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>				
1. Brisailam St-II	3 × 110	39.38 58.00	1985-86 1985-86 (Unit-I Comad.) 1986-87	
2. Nagarjunasagar RBC Extn.	1 × 30	15.26 15.26	1987-88 1987-88	
3. Nagarjunasagar LBC Extn.	2 × 30	34.00 46.41	1988-89 1988-89	
4. A P. Power House at Balimela	2 × 30	17.77 31.15	1982-83 1987-88 1988-89	
5. Pochampad	3 × 9	13.49 25.27	1987-88 1986-87 1987-88	
6. Penna Ahobilam	2 × 10	12.47 21.56	1987-88 1987-88	
7. Upper Sileru St-II	2 × 60	11.98 49.84	1979-80 VIII Plan	
<b>Karnataka</b>				
1. Varahi	2 × 115 + 2 × 4.5	136.40 191.70	1984-85 1987-88 1988-89	

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Ghataprabha	$2 \times 16$	<div>18.55</div> <hr/> <div>28.31</div>	<div>1985-86</div> <hr/> <div>1989-90</div>
3.	Kalinadi St-II	$2 \times 30 + 3 \times 40$ $+ 3 \times 40$	<div>201.01</div> <hr/> <div>327.40</div>	<div>1987-88</div> <hr/> <div>VIII Plan</div>
4.	Gangavali	$2 \times 105$	<div>135.83</div> <hr/> <div>217.00</div>	<div>1986-87</div> <hr/> <div>VIII Plan</div>
5.	Shivpur	$2 \times 9$	<div>18.22</div> <hr/> <div>18.22</div>	<div>VIII Plan</div> <hr/> <div>VIII Plan</div>
<i>Kerala</i>				
1.	Idamalayar	$2 \times 37.5$	<div>23.40</div> <hr/> <div>89.00</div>	<div>1978-79</div> <hr/> <div>Unit-1 rotated 1986-87</div>
2.	Kakkad	$2 \times 25$	<div>18.60</div> <hr/> <div>50.00</div>	<div>1984-85</div> <hr/> <div>1989-90</div>
3.	Idukki St-II	$3 \times 130$	<div>31.68</div> <hr/> <div>80.00</div>	<div>1984-85</div> <hr/> <div>Units 1&amp;2 Comnd. 1986-87</div>
4.	Kallada	$2 \times 7.5$	<div>11.80</div> <hr/> <div>12.50</div>	<div>1984-85</div> <hr/> <div>1988-89</div>
5.	Lower Periyar	$3 \times 60$	<div>88.43</div> <hr/> <div>142.09</div>	<div>VIII Plan</div> <hr/> <div>VIII Plan</div>
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>				
1.	Kadamparai PSS	$4 \times 100$	<div>35.12</div> <hr/> <div>164.50</div>	<div>1978-79</div> <hr/> <div>1987-88 1988-89</div>
2.	Lower Mettur	$4 \times 2 \times 15$	<div>83.60</div> <hr/> <div>147.00</div>	<div>1981-82</div> <hr/> <div>1986-87 1988-89</div>

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Kundah-V. Addl.	1 × 20	<div>5.03</div> <hr/> <div>10.10</div>	<div>1987-88</div> <hr/> <div>1987-88</div>
4.	Parson's Valley	1 × 30	<div>13.73</div> <hr/> <div>13.73</div>	<div>-----</div> <div>Beyond VII Plan</div>
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>				
<b><i>Bihar</i></b>				
1.	Eastern Gandak Canal	3 × 5	<div>17.40</div> <hr/> <div>27.40</div>	<div>1987-88</div> <hr/> <div>1987-88</div> <div>1988-89</div>
2.	North Koel	1 × 12	<div>21.94</div> <hr/> <div>31.32</div>	<div>1987-88</div> <hr/> <div>1988-89</div>
<b><i>Orissa</i></b>				
1.	Hirakud 7th Unit	1 × 37.5	<div>15.97</div> <hr/> <div>27.00</div>	<div>1985-86</div> <hr/> <div>1987-88</div>
2.	Upper Kolab	3 × 80	<div>51.39</div> <hr/> <div>186.04</div>	<div>1980-81</div> <hr/> <div>1986-87</div> <div>1987-88</div>
3.	Upper Indravati	4 × 150	<div>208.14</div> <hr/> <div>380.65</div>	<div>1986-87</div> <hr/> <div>VIII Plan</div>
4.	Rengali Extn.	3 × 50	<div>40.55</div> <hr/> <div>40.67</div>	<div>-----</div> <div>1989-90</div> <div>VIII Plan</div>
5.	Upper Kolab Extn.	1 × 80	<div>18.62</div> <hr/> <div>18.62</div>	<div>-----</div> <div>VIII Plan</div>
<b><i>West Bengal</i></b>				
1.	Ramman St-II	4 × 12.5	<div>24.20</div> <hr/> <div>56.41</div>	<div>1982-83</div> <hr/> <div>1988-89</div> <div>1989-90</div>

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Teesta Falls I to IV	$3 \times 3 \times 7.5$	54.36 <hr/> 80.70	1989-90 <hr/> 1989-90 VIII Plan
NORTH-EASTERN REGION				
<i>Assam</i>				
1.	Karbi Langpi	$2 \times 50$	36.36 <hr/> 78.50	1985-86 <hr/> 1988-89 1989-90
2.	Dhansiri	$15 \times 1.33$	10.54 <hr/> 15.40	1988-89 <hr/> 1989-90
<i>Meghalaya</i>				
1.	Umiam Umtru St-IV	$2 \times 30$	38.79 <hr/> 88.37	1985-86 <hr/> VIII Plan
CENTRAL PROJECTS				
1.	Salal	$3 \times 115$	490.45 <hr/> 567.35	1974-75 <hr/> 1986-87
2.	Dhulhasti	$3 \times 130$	161.72 <hr/> 410.58	VIII Plan <hr/> VIII Plan
3.	Chamera	$3 \times 180$	491.84 <hr/> 809.29	1989-90 <hr/> 1989-90 VIII Plan
4.	Tanakpur	$3 \times 40$	141.49 <hr/> 178.51	VIII Plan <hr/> VIII Plan
5.	Koel Karo	$4 \times 172.5 + 1 \times 20$	157.84 <hr/> 391.83	<hr/> VIII Plan
6.	Uri	$4 \times 120$	712.07 <hr/> 712.07	Beyond VII Plan <hr/> Beyond VII Plan

1	2	3	4	5
7. Ranjit St-III		3 × 20	89.00 ----- 100.48	Beyond VII Plan ----- Beyond VII Plan
8. Kopili	2 × 25 + 2 × 50		56.77 ----- 185.65	1982-83 ----- 2 × 25 — Commnd. 2 × 50 — 1986-87
9. Doyang		3 × 35	96.31 ----- 126.61	VIII Plan ----- VIII Plan
10. Panchet Hill		1 × 40	16.83 ----- 41.29	1982-83 ----- 1986-87

#### Marketing of Sub-standard Engine Oil

1603. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the marketing of sub-standard engine oil to detriment of motor cars and two wheelers in the country by using crude methods in re-cycling the used engine oil in the name of Indian Institute of Petroleum ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government to check such malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). IIP has not conducted any survey to establish whether their technology is being misused. However, as per some samples taken by them, it was found that some of the re-cycled oil marketed was adulterated. The samples were taken in nine cities of North India.

Government have announced a scheme whereunder the units have to be registered with the concerned authorities in the State Governments. Further, various checks are placed on the units to ensure that the product sold is not of sub-standard quality. Guidelines have also been issued to public sector organisations etc., to ensure that used lubricating oils generated in these units are sold to registered re-refiners only.

#### Coin Box Operated Public Call Offices

1604. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a reliable coin box operated public call office equipment has been developed by the Indian Telephone Industries ;

(b) if so, whether it is comparable with the coin box operated public call offices at London and other foreign airports ; and

(c) if not, when will such public call offices be available in this country ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Indian Telephone Industries had made a preliminary design. Some technical problems were noticed during the field trial. These are being attended before it is decided to productionise the same

(c) A proposal is under consideration to productionise a modern coin box with STD facility by transfer of technology.

**Role of Indian Companies in executing HBJ Pipeline Contract**

1605 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the role of Indian firms in executing the HBJ pipeline contract has been increased as per the final contract documents signed ;

(b) whether any of the foreign contracting parties which have agreed to take in Indian companies as partners in the execution have also agreed to provide technology transfer ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The HBJ contract would involve participation of a number of Indian firms to utilise their available infrastructure and expertise in addition to transfer of technology. The important details are as follows :

(i) M/s. TCIL with Indian associates would, apart from having a major role in the area of tele-communication & tele-supervisory system also receive technology from foreign companies.

(ii) M/s. BHEL, who would undertake the work for cathodic protection of the pipeline, have also entered into transfer of technology arrangement with a U.S.A. based company.

(iii) M/s. PSL Coaters, a Division of M/s. Punj & Sons, have been awarded a major share of work for coating of pipes. Know how for this specialised coating system is being acquired from a French Company.

**Trade Protocol with Libya**

1606. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had recently signed a trade protocol with Libya ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Libya owes considerable sums of money to various Indian Corporations in payment of the work completed; and

(d) whether the protocol has taken this into account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Agreed Minutes signed at the conclusion of the Sixth Session of the Indo-Libyan joint commission has inter alia taken note of bilateral cooperation in the field of trade also. Both sides have agreed to raise the level of trade on balanced basis.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Outstanding amounts against State  
Electricity Boards**

1607. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD  
SETHI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the various State Electricity Boards have failed to clear the outstanding amounts to the tune of Rs. 165 crores to the National Thermal Power Corporation ;

(b) whether this huge outstanding amount would adversely affect the annual plans of the Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to ensure that there is no cut in the annual plans of the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):  
(a) The dues to NTPC from the State Electricity Boards outstanding at the end of March, 1986 totalled about Rs. 165 crores.

(b) The recovery of the outstanding dues would facilitate implementation of the annual plans of NTPC.

(c) The need of clearance of the dues of NTPC has been stressed on the State authorities. The measures initiated to ensure that there is no cut in the annual plans of NTPC include opening of Letters of Credit of adequate amounts by the State Electricity Boards, rebate for timely payments, and imposition of a surcharge on payments which are delayed.

**Saving in Foreign Exchange due to fall in  
price of petroleum products in  
International Market**

1608. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of foreign exchange saving in the import of crude oil and

petroleum products during 1986-87 as a result of fall in their price in the international market ;

(b) whether this will have any favourable effect on the resources available for the economic development of the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):  
(a) to (c). As the prices of oil in the international market are still fluid, the extent of savings in foreign exchange and its impact on the availability of resources will be known only after the close of the year.

**Agreements with foreign countries for  
Oil supply**

1609. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had signed any agreement with the oil producing countries for the purchase of oil at market related prices ; and

(b) if so, the names of countries with which such agreements had been made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):  
(a) and (b). Contract has been finalised with UAE for the import of crude oil at market related prices. Negotiations are underway for concluding contracts for import of crude oil with USSR, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

**Ampicillin Import by S.T.C.**

1610. DR. G VIJAYA RAMA RAO:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a glut of ampicillin due to unplanned imports by the State

Trading Corporation and whether this has resulted in shut down of manufacturing units, as reported in the Economic Times dated 24 June, 1986 ;

(b) whether the formulators are dictating terms to manufacturers which will in the long range reduce production ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) There have been no import of Ampicillin in the last three years.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

#### Load shedding in Delhi

1611. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether sudden and frequent loadsheddings and voltage fluctuations are causing heavy damage to equipment and gadgets installed all over Delhi apart from causing total dislocation and chaos ; and

(b) whether any remedial strategy has been worked out to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):

(a) and (b). According to DESU, no loadshedding has been done in Delhi during the current year except on 3.4.1986 and 26.6.86 when the loadshedding had to be resorted to on account of grid disturbance in the Northern Region Power Grid. Whenever there is low voltage in the Northern Region Power Grid of which Delhi is one of the constituents, low voltage conditions are experienced in Delhi. However, to the extent technically feasible, voltage is stepped up by DESU at their grid substations.

Delhi has an islanding scheme to disconnect Delhi system in the event of fluctuation in the frequency due to disturbance in the system. DESU have also installed shunt capacitors to correct the voltage. Gas turbines are also being installed to create additional capacity and also to provide reactive power for improving the voltage conditions.

#### Revision of rates of royalty on Coal

1612. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in November, 1984 the Union Government constituted a study group to go into the question of revision of the rate of royalty on coal without taking any representative from the coal producing States ;

(b) if so, the reasons why any representative of the coal producing States could not be included in the said study group ;

(c) whether State Governments demanded revision of royalty with effect from 13 February, 1985 on an ad valorem basis @ 15 per cent ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government thereon and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Study Group took into consideration the views/proposals of the various State Governments and also heard their representatives in person before finalising the report.

(c) Some of the State Governments suggested the fixation of rates of royalty on coal on ad-valorem basis.

(d) The Study Group has submitted its report and no decision has been taken as yet.

[Translation]

**New telephone connections in Surat**

1613. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise demand for new telephone connections during the period from 1980 to 1984 in Surat Telephone division of Gujarat ;

(b) the number of new telephone connections provided year-wise ; and

(c) the time by which the remaining connections would be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The demand for telephone connections, year-wise in Surat Telephone District is given below :—

As on	Waiting list
31.3.80	2,756
31.3.81	4,256
31.3.82	6,129
31.3.83	8,536
31.3.84	12,510

(b) The telephone connections provided, year-wise is given below :—

Year	Telephone connections provided
1979-80	2,014
1980-81	954
1981-82	564
1982-83	40
1983-84	115
1984-85	107
1985-86	725

(c) It is proposed to meet the demand registered upto 1.4.85 on an average during the 7th Plan.

**Postal Revenue**

1614. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the postal revenue earned during each of the last three years ; and

(b) estimated revenue likely to be earned during the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) 1982-83—Rs. 378.01 crores

1983-84—Rs. 434.54 „

1984-85—Rs. 444.41 „

The revenue during 1985-86 is likely to be around Rs. 475 crores.

(b) Rs. 550 crores.

**Opening of Post Offices**

1615. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether International Postal Union has made any recommendation for opening of post offices ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) whether post offices have been opened in the country according to the recommendation of the said Union ;

(d) if not, whether Government propose to open more post offices ; and

(e) whether any post office is proposed to be opened in Basti district, Uttar Pradesh also in the near future ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) to (c). The 1969 TOKYO Congress of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) had adopted certain postal targets within the framework of the Second UN development Decade, which inter alia, envisaged "one post office to serve on average, either an area on 20 to 40 sq kms. or 3000 to 6000 inhabitants as the case may be". In India, at present, a post office serves an average a population of 4,748 and an area of 21.94 sq. kms. It will be seen that the postal development in India compares favourably with the UPU target referred to.

(d) and (e). The programme of opening of post offices depends primarily on the assessment made from time to time of the needs with reference to prescribed norms and also on the resources available in the Plan and non-Plan budget of the Department. As of now, there are no specific proposals to open more post offices in the districts of Uttar Pradesh or in other states/Union Territories.

**Losses in spite of increase in postal revenue**

**1616. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of the increase in the postal revenue, the Department is incurring losses every year ;

(b) if so, whether Government are taking some effective steps to increase the revenue and minimise the losses ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Effective steps have been taken to increase the Postal Revenue and reduce working expenses with a view to minimising the losses.

(c) The steps include reorganisation of works and procedure ; ban on creation of posts/filling up of vacancies ; effective contract over expenditure on overtime allowances, office expenses etc. ; and resorting to various other economy measures without affecting efficiency.

**Commissioning of Indian Telephone Industries, Mankapur**

**1617. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether production in the Indian Telephone Industries plant at Mankapur has commenced ;

(b) if so, the number of telephone lines produced during 1985-86 ; and

(c) the target of production of the said industry upto 1989-90 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1985-86, 28,000 lines of electronic switching equipment was produced at the Mankapur Unit of Indian Telephone Industries.

(c) The target of production of Mankapur Unit from 1986-87 to 1989-90 are indicated below :—

Year	No. of Lines
1986-87	1,20,000 Lines
1987-88	2,20,000 Lines
1988-89	4,00,000 Lines
1989-90	5,00,000 Lines

[English]

**Extension to top Executives in Public Enterprises**

1618. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be no automatic extension of term of top Executives in public sector enterprises as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated 28 June, 1986 ; and

(b) whether this policy applies to all other top positions in Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) :  
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Incumbents of top positions in the Government are normally appointed on tenure basis. However, their performance is kept under review and they can be prematurely reverted to their parent Cadres.

**Availability of Phones**

1619. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rise in availability of phones from 9 to 12 per cent has been achieved for the world as a whole ;

(b) if so, the position in India at present and what are the projections for 2001 A.D. ; and

(c) whether in view of lower investments per phone in the modern electronic phone exchanges, including low over-head cost of staff, building and manpower, the tempo of providing phone connections will be accelerated substantially, specially in rural industrial areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :  
(a) The world density of Telephones had reached 11.3 per 100 population in 1981.

(b) The position in India as on 31.3.86 is 0.529 telephones per 100 population. The demand projections for year 2001 A.D. is expected to be around 330 lakh DELS. If this demand is met this would correspond to a density of 3.3 telephones per 100 population in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir subject to the availability of resources.

**Costly Drugs manufactured by Multinational Drug Companies**

1620. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the multinational drug companies in the country are manufacturing very costly drugs which the poor masses in the country are unable to afford ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the remedial steps taken or being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):  
(a) and (b). Prices of over 75% of the medicines are statutorily controlled under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The prices are fixed based on detailed scrutiny of the cost structure by Experts. This ensures that price controlled medicine are only sold at the fair prices fixed by the Government. The range of medicines produced in the country by all the companies including multinational companies is quite large.

**Use of latest technology in their performance by O.I.L. and O.N.G.C.**

1621. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Advisory Board on Energy (ABE) has warned the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited not only to improve their performance but also to ensure about latest

technology and expertise in oil exploration ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ; and

(c) the steps Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited propose to take to improve their expertise and acquire latest technology in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir. The Advisory Board on energy has recommended that, even while trying to achieve self reliance, there must always be a technology window for there are always areas where country will have no option but to purchase technology and services.

(b) and (c). The steps include :—

- (i) Acquisition/Charter-hire of latest available equipment in the field of exploration, surveys and laboratories etc.
- (ii) Training of officers inhouse and abroad in latest technology.
- (iii) Participation of officers in various scientific/technical Conferences.
- (iv) Obtaining assistance of foreign experts whenever required.
- (v) Foreign collaborations and consultancy.

#### **M RTP enquiry against drug manufacturers**

1622. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has recently instituted any inquiry against the drug manufacturers and also asked them to stop forthwith the issue of misleading advertisements; and

(b) if so, full details thereof and action taken by Government against such drug firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). On the basis of application filed by Director-General (I&R), the MRTP Commission instituted an enquiry against one pharmaceutical company, namely, M/s. Burroughs Wellcome (India) Limited for issuing misleading and objectionable advertisement regarding their product 'Paracetamol', marketed under the brand name "Ridake", and passed an interim injunction order on 2nd June, 1986 restraining the company from :

1. Repeating the advertisement like the ones already issued;
2. Issuing any advertisement whatsoever which contains misleading statement that 'Ridake' is absolutely safe or is having no side-effects or implying so by way of suppression the side effects of the said medicine; and
3. Issuing any advertisement which contains any statement disparaging Aspirin.

The injunction order was made absolute on 26th June, 1986. Notice of Enquiry has been issued to the company and the hearing in the matter is fixed on 31.7.86.

#### **Performance of State Electricity Boards**

1623. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the overall performance of State Electricity Boards is poor;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the measures taken so far to raise their efficiency have yielded any results; and

(d) if not, what further measures are now contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The performance of some of the State Electricity Boards in terms of profitability, utilisation of generating capacity, transmission and distribution losses etc. is not good.

(b) Delay in the execution and commissioning of new projects under-utilisation of the existing generating capacity, high transmission and distribution losses and unremunerative tariff in respect of some categories of consumers etc have, inter-alia, affected the overall performance of the State Electricity Boards.

(c) and (d). The performance of the State Electricity Boards is being improved by a number of measures suggested to them, which relate to reduction of transmission and distribution losses, improvement in project implementation, better capacity utilisation, systematic man power planning and training etc, and execution of a centrally-sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Scheme for improving the performance of 32 Thermal Power Stations.

#### **Rate of consumption of electrification**

1624. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 20 per cent of the Indian house-holders have electricity;

(b) whether the per capita consumption of electricity is only 1/10th of the world average;

(c) what percentage of Indian towns and villages have electricity; and

(d) by when and in which States cent per cent electrifications is going to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Based on the information available,

over 20 per cent of the total house-holders as per 1971 census in the country have electricity.

(b) The per capita consumption of electricity in India is about 9 per cent of the World average.

(c) All the towns and 67.9 per cent of the villages have been electrified at the end of May, 1986.

(d) While the States of Haryana, Kerala and Punjab have already electrified all their villages, the States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are likely to achieve cent per cent electrification shortly. Cent per cent electrification in the remaining States is likely to be achieved by the end of the Eighth Plan subject to the availability of resources.

#### **Losses incurred by State Electricity Boards**

1625. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative losses of the State Electricity Boards at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the losses are expected to increase from rupees 4400 crores to rupees 12000 crores by 1990; and

(c) whether during the Sixth Five Year Plan period there was a shortfall of 5000 MW as against the targets fixed and if so, what additional generating capacity would be created during the Seventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):

(a) The cumulative commercial losses of the State Electricity Boards at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan stood at Rs. 657 crores, after taking into account subsidies for Rural Electrification as provided in the accounts of the Boards.



(b) The Planning Commission have estimated the commercial losses of the State Electricity Boards as Rs. 4472 crores during Sixth Plan and Rs. 11757 crores during Seventh Plan. However, after taking into account rural electrification subsidies and tariff revisions, the cumulative commercial losses at the end of the Seventh Plan are expected to be Rs. 2830 crores.

(c) The total generating capacity of 14226 MW was added during the Sixth Plan period against the capacity addition target of 19666 MW. During the Seventh Plan period, a total generating capacity of 22245 MW is expected to be added.

#### Expansion of telecommunication facilities

1626. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programmes for the expansion of telecommunication facilities in the Seventh Plan have been curtailed by the Department;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the allocations for the current year are even less than those of the previous year;

(d) whether the Department has taken up the matter with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance; and

(e) if so, the response of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Revised targets for the 7th Plan of the Department are to commission 11 lakh DELs, 9000 LDPTs, 15 Rural IDN Distts, 5144 Route Kms. of Optic Fibre Systems, 8620 Route Kms. of Coaxial Cable Systems, 10807 Route Kms of Microwave system etc. against original proposed target to commission 43.19 lakh DELs, 23000 LDPTs, 90 Rural IDN Districts, 11000 Route Kms. of Optical

Fibre systems, 29702 Route Kms of Microwave systems, 6125 Route Kms. of Coaxial Cable systems etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

The outlay for 85-86 was Rs. 855 Crores, whereas the allocation for the year 86-87 is Rs. 835 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Response is awaited.

#### Common Civil Code

1627. DR. PHULRENU GUHA :

PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to bring forward a Bill on Common Civil Code;

(b) if so, when such Bill will be introduced in Paliament;

(c) if so, whether the provisions contained in the Codico Civil Portuguese, a law on the subject in force in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Die, have been taken into consideration; and

(d) whether the proposed legislation when becomes law, will be enforced on voluntary basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). The proposal to bring forward a voluntary uniform civil code is under the active consideration of the Government and as such it is not possible to give details of its main features at this point of time.

#### Cambay Basin Petroleum Project

1629. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to examine the Cambay basin petroleum pro-

ject in view of the falling prices of crude oil in the international market;

(b) if so, whether the project was approved by the World Bank at a time when the international oil prices were ruling at about 23 dollars a barrel and the cost of production from the project was estimated at about 15 dollars a barrel;

(c) if so, whether a World Bank team had recently undertaken fresh study of the project and the cost of production from the project is now between 15 dollars a barrel to 20 dollars a barrel; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the Ministry's proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA KOHTAGI) :  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) In the project Appraisal Report of the World Bank, the crude oil prices in the International Market was taken as about US \$ 29 per barrel and the ONGC cost of production at about US \$ 13 per barrel.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Additional finance to complete power projects**

1630. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sought additional funds to meet cost escalation in power projects;

(b) if so, the projects which are affected due to the cost escalation and the total amount that would be required for completion of these projects; and

(c) whether the cost escalation has taken place in projects which are already under implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) to (c). The Central Electricity Authority has carried out preliminary studies to assess the adequacy of the provision made for the non-going generation schemes which are targeted to give benefits in the Seventh Plan. The studies have been based on the project cost as indicated during 1986-87 annual plan discussions in the Planning Commission. The indication is that practically all the ongoing projects, envisaged to give benefit in the Seventh Plan, will be affected by cost escalation and that an additional outlay of Rs. 2000 crores would be required. While this additional outlay may partly offset the effect of escalation in cost that has already taken place wherever revised project cost have been indicated, it does not take into account further escalation that may take place during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan.

#### **Oil exploration by foreign companies**

1631. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is having a programme designed to attract foreign oil companies to explore and develop 85 per cent of its remaining offshore oil and natural gas tracks;

(b) if so, whether new terms are proposed to be offered to attract bidders; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to improve the offshore oil search during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) Bids have been invited by Government from experienced international companies to explore for oil and natural gas in 27 blocks in the offshore areas of Saurashtra and Konkana-Kerala basins in the Western

coast and Cauvery, Krishna-Godavari, Palar and Mahanadi basins in the Eastern coast. The last date for receipt of bids is December 1, 1986.

(b) In order to get maximum response from the oil companies, the contract is envisaged to have a seismic option, no signature or production bonus, no royalty payments, corporate income-tax at 50% and bank guarantees being obtained only for a percentage of annual work programme.

(c) The ONGC and OIL have a target of 117.2 thousands metres for exploratory drilling in the offshore areas during 1986-87.

**Proposals from industrialists for Industrialization of backward areas**

1632. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in significant shift in its stand, industry has decided to come forward with the proposals for the setting up of projects in backward areas for their speedy industrialization and development;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the suggestions made by the industrialists in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the same and the concessions being provided to the industrialists in setting up projects in backward areas ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):**

(a) to (c). The share of letters of intent issued for locations in Centrally declared backward areas out of the total number of letters of intent issued has increased from 53.6% during the period January-May, 1985 to 55.3% during the corresponding period of 1986.

The following incentives/concessions are available to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in backward areas :

**1. Central Investment Subsidy;**

**2. Concessional Finance;**

**3. Interest subsidy to engineer entrepreneurs for Small Scale Industries;**

**4. Seed/Margin money assistance for small scale industries;**

**5. Tax concessions;**

**6. Facilities for purchase of machinery on hire purchase basis by small scale industries;**

**7. Consultancy for technical services for small scale industries;**

**8. Special Concession for Nucleus Plants;**

**9. Transport Subsidy to hilly and inaccessible areas on raw materials and finished goods to and from the approved railway heads/ports and vice versa;**

Details of all the incentives are given in the booklet on "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

**Merger of three sick Public Sector Drug Companies in Calcutta**

1633. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring together three sick public sector drug companies in Calcutta under a single company or a holding company ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the workers of these companies have been consulted about the proposal ; and

(d) if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Government is examining the question of reorganisation of the three Calcutta based public sector drug companies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Delay in delivery of letters and telegrams**

1634. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the inordinate delay in the letters and even telegrams reaching their destination ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the postal items and telegrams reach their destination within the minimum possible time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No reports of any alarming delays in delivery of letters have come to notice. Some delays in disposal of telegrams have, however, come to notice.

(b) Operational problems in transiting of telegrams on account of net work limitation, frequent power failures in Telegraph offices, absenteeism of the staff are the major factors contributing to the delays on telegrams.

(c) Monitoring of transit time taken by mails is carried out regularly and action is taken to remedy the short-comings wherever noticed.

As regards telegrams, action has already been initiated to improve the delivery of telegrams by :

(i) preparing an Action Plan for modernisation of telegraph network which envisages introduction of Store and Forward Message Switches, expansion of Store and Forward Telegraph system, provision uninterrupted power systems in Telegraph Switching Centres, development of telegraph terminals like electronic key boards, electronic concentrators and replacement of existing electro-mechanical teleprinters by electronic teleprinters ; and

(ii) launching an Operational Action Plan to improve transmission, reception and delivery of telegrams within the stipulated time targets by way of increasing operative productivity.

**Vayudoot services for carrying registered parcels sent by Speed Post**

1635. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) which are the cities linked with the Speed Post Service ;

(b) whether the Vayudoot services will be utilised for carrying registered parcels under above the scheme ;

(c) whether the same charges will be levied on parcels sent by Speed Post ;

(d) if not, how much extra amount is levied ;

(e) whether this facility is extended to unregistered parcels without refund for delayed delivery ;

(f) whether the service will be extended to other important cities ; and

(g) whether it will be available on Sundays and Holidays also ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) The following cities are proposed to be linked with "Speed Post" service to begin with : —

Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

(b) The service will be used wherever found advantageous.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In addition to the usual postage registration charges and air surcharge, the special fee for Speed Post service at the rate of Rs. 10/- for places upto 500 KMs. and Rs. 20/- for places beyond 500 KMs. upto a maximum weight of 5 Kgs. will be charged. For parcels weighing beyond 5 Kgs. additional fee of Rs. 5/- for every  $\frac{1}{2}$  Kg. or part thereof will be charged.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) This will be examined after observing the working of the service for some time.

(g) The facility for booking will not be available on Sundays and Holidays unless the Post Office identified as a Collection Centre is open. However, there will be no delivery of speed post articles on Sundays and 3 National Holidays.

#### **Raising Retirement Age of Judges**

1636. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :**

**SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :**

**SHRI ANAND SINGH :**

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to raise the retirement age of High Court Judges in the country from the present 65 to 68 years as that of Supreme Court Judges ; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to bring forward an amendment bill before the Parliament ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The present age of retirement of Supreme Court Judges is 65 and that of High Court Judges 62. A proposal received from an Hon'ble Member of the other House for raising the retirement age of Judges of Supreme Court and of High Courts is engaging the attention of the Government.

#### **Improvement in conservation of electricity in industries**

1637. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:**

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to lay emphasis on bringing about improvements in conservations of electricity in industries by introduction of energy efficient equipments and processes ;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made to State Governments in this regard ; and

(c) the extent to which the position has improved in States especially in Andhra Pradesh ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) and (b). The States have been requested to introduce energy efficiency standards for equipment of common use, such as electric motors, furnaces, transformers, ceiling fans and electric lamps etc. and having done so to evolve methods to see that manufacturers adhere to the same. They have also been asked to intensify the process of educating consumers on the advantages of using energy efficient equipment. They have also been asked to get energy audits done in industries to enable fixation of targets/norms of energy consumption so that the performance of

equipment and processes could be monitored to identify the scope for improvement in energy efficiency.

(c) The State Electricity Board have gradually been gearing themselves upto promote conservation of electricity in all consuming sectors. Apart from distributing pamphlets to educate and guide consumers in this regard, many SEBs have stipulated provision of capacitors by consumers at their installations to reduce distribution losses on account of drop in the power factor. Consultancy cells have also been set up in the Electricity Boards in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Punjab etc. to assist industries in implementing conservation measures including energy audits. Studies of energy consumption patterns in specific industries are proposed to be taken up in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab to establish norms and identify measures for energy conservation. In Andhra Pradesh specifically, the State Electricity Board is trying to introduce tariff stipulations to encourage adherence to energy efficiency norms. An exercise to review the electrical energy consumption of paper and cement industry in the State, to analyse the consumption pattern and identify areas of energy conservation, is also being planned by Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

#### Postal charges on Foreign Post

1638. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that postal charges on foreign posts are excessive in India ;

(b) when were these rates last increased and the extent of increase ;

(c) whether Government will consider lowering the charges on foreign postage ;

(d) whether Government have taken note of the fact that the high postal rates lead to parallel postal system ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to minimise the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Postal Charges in foreign post cannot be considered excessive and the increase is within the framework of Acts and agreements arrived at the Universal Postal Union Convention to which India is a signatory. All Member Countries of the UPU fix their rates of postage in accordance with the Articles of convention.

(b) The rates of postage on letter post items in foreign post for surface and Air Mail and special charges on letter post items were revised from 1.5.1986. The average increase in rates over the existing level of rates is approximately 38%.

(c) No, Sir, as it would further increase the losses of the department.

(d) High Postal rates cannot be correlated to Parallel Postal system, as the Central Government has the exclusive privileges of conveyance of mails under section 4 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), the violation of which will attract strict action against any contravention of the provision of the Act by any individual/organisation.

(e) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

#### Appointment of Licensed Postal Agents in Cannanore

1639. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Posts invited on 18th March, 1986 applications for appointing licensed Postal Agents for running Postal Agency Counters at different places in Cannanore district, Kerala ;

(b) if so, the names of places where these agencies are to function ; and

(c) whether the agencies are intended to be granted to any reserved classes of persons, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The scheme of Licensed postal agencies is formulated by the Department of Posts but responsibility for its implementation rests with field authorities such as Postmasters General/Regional Directors/Divisional Superintendents. It is a fact that applications for grant of Postal agencies in Cannanore Distt. were called for on 16.3.1986.

(b) The names of places are indicated in the Statement given below.

(c) Under the scheme, licences can be issued to companies/firms/individuals. However, at present the scheme is mainly implemented through socially useful associations/institutions such as co-operatives, Mahila Samaj etc.

#### Statement

- (1) Attadappa
- (2) Bavode
- (3) Cherumavilayi
- (4) Orappodi
- (5) Chattuppara
- (6) Puravoor
- (7) Vesala
- (8) Mullool
- (9) Mutom Bazar
- (10) Kanjirathara
- (11) Kizhakkekara
- (12) Madakkara
- (13) Chithappilappoyil
- (14) Chorukkala
- (15) Kanjirangad
- (16) Chulliyad

- (17) Neduvaloor
- (18) Nanaranvayal
- (19) Vanchiyoor
- (20) Chamathachal
- (21) Tirur Kosavanvayal
- (22) Peruvilathu Para
- (23) Ayicheri
- (24) Alexnagar
- (25) Parvoor-Karayad
- (26) Koovachal
- (27) Karyapally
- (28) Koothyad
- (29) Therthally
- (30) Vijayapuram
- (31) Snehaniketan Social Centre

#### New Telephone Exchange at Tellicherry in Kerala

1640. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the new telephone exchange at Tellicherry in Kerala will start functioning in the newly constructed building ; and

(b) what is the present capacity of the Tellicherry Telephone Exchange and what is the expected capacity of the exchange to be started in the new building ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The new telephone exchange at Tellicherry is likely to start functioning in 1988-89.

(b) Present equipped capacity of Tellicherry Telephone exchange is 1800

lines. The capacity of proposed new exchange is 3000 lines.

#### Installation of Solar Power Stations

1641. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether government propose to have a string of solar power stations for brightening prospects in rural development and remote areas in particular ;

(b) whether five states have already been chosen for this purpose ;

(c) if so, their names and location of power stations, State-wise ;

(d) the estimated cost of installation ; and

(e) the period likely to be taken for commercialising the systems for large scale utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, it is proposed to have a number of Solar power stations based on various technologies in the country. The locations of solar power plants which are being installed or proposed to be installed are Salojipally (District Medak) in Andhra Pradesh, Achheja (District Ghaziabad) in Uttar Pradesh and Gwalpahari (Distt. Gurgaon) in Haryana. Two other States with favourable potential for setting up Solar thermal power plants are Rajasthan and Punjab. In addition, possibilities of installing such plants in other States are also being explored.

(d) The costs will vary with the size. Details will be worked out after experience of the initial few units.

(e) The initial power plant projects are expected to be completed within a period of two to three years. The commercialization of these systems for their large scale utilisation will be assessed after

analysing the performance data of these field demonstration units.

#### Sick Small Scale Units

1642. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of small scale industrial units, State-wise during the last three years ;

(b) the total number of sick/closed small scale industrial units during the same period, State-wise ;

(c) the main factors responsible for widespread sickness of small scale units ; and

(d) steps being taken by Government to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Statement I showing cumulative number of small scale industrial units during the last three years is given below.

(b) According to the latest information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, which is the primary agency for compiling data relating sick small scale industrial units from the portfolio of scheduled commercial banks, Statement II indicating State-wise number of small scale industrial units and number of sick/closed units for three years ending December, 1984 is given below.

(c) A number of causes, both internal and external operating in combination or singly are responsible for sickness of small scale units. Some of the principal causes of sickness are : defective planning and implementation, management deficiency, inefficiency in financial control, diversion of resources, poor industrial relations obsolescence of technology and machinery, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials, finance and other inputs, and infrastructural constraints.

(d) Important measures taken to solve the problem of sickness are :



Banks have set up sick units rehabilitation cells, to identify sick units and to formulate rehabilitation programmes. The Industrial and Export Credit Department and Rural Planning and Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India oversee and monitor the efforts of rehabilitation cells of Banks. The IDBI and the IRBI have formulated schemes for implementing rehabilitation programmes. IDBI and IFCI provide financial assistance towards the cost of feasibility studies for formulating rehabilitation programmes.

State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) have been functioning in all States with the Secretary (Industries) to the State Government as Chairman for providing assistance to sick units in a co-ordinated manner.

Government have taken measures for extension of institutional network in the country for providing necessary back up support through consultancy services, provision of workshop facilities, setting up Process-Cum-Product Development Centres, and Field Testing Stations to tackle the problem of sickness.

#### Statement I

*Statement showing cumulative number of SIDO Units granted permanent registration by State/UT Directorates of Industries*

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Cumulative no. of SIDO Units as on 31st December		
		1983	1984	1985 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38530	43574	49142
2.	Assam	4878	5773	6543
3.	Bihar	33333	37852	40222
4.	Gujarat	40004	44606	48733
5.	Haryana	36474	37045	44204
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6406	6883	7486
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	11433	12013	13267
8.	Karnataka	28214	35050	42359
9.	Kerala	23678	26464	29630
10.	Madhya Pradesh	69501	80739	93798
11.	Maharashtra	35349	38456	40944
12.	Manipur	4140@	2594@	2794@
13.	Meghalaya	435	469	571

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
14.	Nagaland	361	374	395
15.	Orissa	11592	12474	13319
16.	Punjab	58724	62236	69753
17.	Rajasthan	41144	43048	47127
18.	Tamil Nadu	43988	49138	59756
19.	Tripura	1715	1400@	1715
20.	Uttar Pradesh	58874	73166	88126
21.	West Bengal	113802	117117	120692
22.	Sikkim	45	50	66
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	189	244	340
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	262	246	262
25.	Chandigarh	1620	1782	1997
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	167	192	209
27.	Delhi	17981	18904	19957
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2820	3100	3388
29.	Lakshadweep	nil	nil	nil
30.	Mizoram	539	628	684
31.	Pondicherry	1220	1389	1595
Total		687418	757006	849074

@ Figures under clarification.

Source : Directorates of Industries of respective State/U.T.

## Statement II

*Statement showing State-wise number of total SSI Units given advances by all Scheduled Commercial Banks and total number of sick/closed SSI Units for the years ending December, 1982, December, 1983 and December, 1984*

		December, 1982		December, 1983		December, 1984	
S. No.	Name of State/UT	Total No. of SSI units given advances by All Sch. Commercial Banks	Total sick/closed SSI units (Nos.)	Total No. of SSI units given advances by All Sch. Commercial Banks	Total sick/closed SSI units (Nos.)	Total No. of SSI units given advances by All Sch. Commercial Banks	Total sick/closed SSI units (Nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89885	4595	105274	5412	128226	5376
2.	Assam	17458	2565	19352	4029	22563	2912
3.	Bihar	52571	2504	59605	3540	70821	5652
4.	Gujarat	71449	2564	84329	2600	94290	2856
5.	Haryana	20560	1107	26533	1172	28029	1295
6.	H.P.	10508	193	13669	216	13986	321
7.	J & K	12988	449	16095	501	18173	677
8.	Karnataka	79966	4094	85189	4565	100700	6234
9.	Kerala	50271	1238	58528	1243	80877	1541
10.	M.P.	61392	1197	73270	2329	91397	4166
11.	Maharashtra	67476	5910	93712	7066	115437	8293
12.	Orissa	47051	1438	55270	2135	59075	3843
13.	Punjab	45632	1085	51980	898	51855	1170
14.	Rajasthan	50882	689	71343	887	69004	3499
15.	Tamil Nadu	124004	8111	138238	16947	164011	18256
16.	U.P.	124883	6771	146731	7801	171966	9820

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
17.	West Bengal	91684	11201	102285	14165	125562	13617
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2235	133	3069	221	3978	211
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	118	22	160	23	210	23
20.	A.P.	172	—	274	2	344	2
21.	Chandigarh	2166	77	2567	117	2920	130
22.	Delhi	18385	1326	26695	1620	29583	1940
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	156	2	175	—	458	3
24.	Manipur	1188	385	1196	339	1644	595
25.	Meghalaya	1253	176	1813	189	2243	209
26.	Mizoram	226	2	206	1	400	2
27.	Nagaland	1212	51	1375	—	1258	65
28.	Pondicherry	1266	489	2000	114	2173	194
29.	Tripura	2411	177	2498	219	2802	182
30.	Sikkim	225	—	321	—	647	—
31.	Lakshadweep	2	—	1	—	5	—
Total		1049675	58551	1243753	78351	1454628	92284

**Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchanges  
in to Automatic Telephone Exchanges**

**1643. SHRI AMARSINH RATH-  
AWA :**

**SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**

**Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-  
TIONS be pleased to state :**

**(a) whether there is a long waiting  
list of telephone connections in almost all  
the district headquarters and cities of  
Gujarat State ;**

**(b) if so, the number thereof and steps  
taken to solve the problem ;**

**(c) the number of telephone exchan-  
ges likely to be installed during the Seventh  
Plan period ;**

**(d) whether it is a fact that certain  
district headquarters still have manual  
telephone exchanges ; if so, their names ;  
and**

**(e) the policy in regard to converting  
these telephone exchanges into automatic  
exchanges ?**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes,  
Sir.**

(b) Total waiting list is 103503 as on 30.6.1986. New exchanges are being opened and existing ones are being expanded wherever feasible depending upon the resources.

(c) 212 new telephone exchanges are likely to be installed during the Seventh Plan period.

(d) Yes, Sir. There are 5 Districts Headquarters having manual telephone exchanges, namely :

1. Baruch 2. Bhuj. 3. Himmatnagar 4. Surendranagar (Dang) 5. Ahwa.

(e) The objective of the Department is to automatise all remaining manual exchanges located at District headquarters during the 7th Plan.

#### Import and production of gas to meet industries demand

1644. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of gas based big industries in public sector ;

(b) whether the indigenous production of Gas is fully meeting the demand of these projects ;

(c) if not, whether Government are importing gas for this purpose ;

(d) if so, the annual expenditure involved ; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the production of gas in the country to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) Natural Gas is being supplied on a regular basis to the following big gas based industries in the Public Sector :

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (Namrup), Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (Trombay, Thal) and Assam State Electricity Board.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

(e) Government have sanctioned South Bassein I & II Projects for increasing production of gas. In addition, exploration for oil and gas is continuing ; and additional free gas or associated gas would be produced wherever viable.

#### Participation in Oil Exploration by Non-Resident Indian Engineers

1645. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government invited the Non-Resident Indian Engineers working in U.S. oil industry to participate in off-shore oil exploration ;

(b) if so, the incentives being offered to the Non-Resident Indians for using their expertise in India ; and

(c) the response Government have received from those engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Delinking date of approval of Foreign Collaboration Agreements

1646. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of decision taken by Government to delink the date of approval of foreign collaboration agreements in the interest of speedier technology upgradation and avoiding delays in commissioning of industrial projects ;

(b) whether the requirement of taking foreign collaboration agreement on record if done away with would not create procedural difficulties ; and

(c) the details of the new decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) With a view to encourage speedier implementation of technology upgradation and avoid delays in commencing of industrial projects, Government have decided to abolish the earlier procedure of taking the foreign collaboration agreements on record.

(b) The new procedure has been introduced to cut delays and remove procedural difficulties.

(c) The details have been published *vide* Press Notes dated 2.8.85 and 12.6.86. Copies of these Press Notes have already been sent to Parliament Library.

#### Seventh Plan targets of State Electricity Boards

1647. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seventh Plan targets fixed for the various State Electricity Boards for raising additional resources are realistic and achievable ;

(b) whether, in view of the fact that most of the State Electricity Boards are incurring losses, Government are considering to revise these targets ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) to (c). The achievement of the targets is dependent on the speed and efficacy with which the remedial measures set out in the Seventh Plan are adopted by the State Electricity Boards. The Seventh Plan has been in operation for little over

a year and it is too early to consider any revision of the targets.

#### Oil terminal set up by H.P.C.

1648. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of oil terminals set up by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation in the country ;

(b) the location of these oil terminals ;

(c) whether some more oil terminals are proposed to be set up by the Corporation; and

(d) if so, the details of sites selected therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) and (b). The Hindustan Petroleum Corporation has 19 Oil Terminals in the country at the following locations :—

Calcutta —3

Visakh —1

Madras —1

Cochin —2

Vasco —1

Bombay —7

Kandla —2

Loni —1

Vashi —1

Total 19

(c) and (d). Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has no plans to set up any additional Oil Terminal during the Seventh Plan.

**Commissioning of Hindustan Organic  
Chemicals Phenol Plant at  
Cochin**

1649. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) time by which the Phenol Plant of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. at Cochin will be commissioned ; and

(b) the estimated cost of this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Phenol Plant is expected to be commissioned by October, 1986.

(b) The estimated cost of Plant is Rs. 78.10 crores.

**Production of items reserved for small  
scale sector by large private  
undertakings**

1650. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether licensed capacity of the large private sector undertakings in respect of items reserved exclusively for the small scale sector has been fixed by Government ;

(b) if so, the details of the large private sector undertakings producing items exclusively reserved for small scale sector together with details of their permitted capacities ; and

(c) steps taken to ensure that the large private sector undertakings do not cross their permitted capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The licensed capacity of large undertakings (both private and public sector) in respect of items reserved exclusively for small scale sector is fixed with reference to certain norms such as the best production achieved during the three years

preceding the specified date, balanced line capacity or the minimum economic capacity.

(b) The report on "Small Scale Sector and Big Business" prepared by the Indian Institute of Public Administration has referred to 33 small scale units reported to have been set up by FERA Companies/Large and Medium Scale Industries. The names and addresses of these units are given in the statement given below. Further, details in regard to the present status of these units, their installed capacity etc. are not available.

(c) Expansion of capacity beyond the approved capacity without a valid licence attracts the penal provisions contained in Section 24 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

**Statement**

1. M/s. Afco Ltd.,  
9, Wallace Street,  
Fort, Bombay.
2. M/s. Ankleshwar Iron Exchangers  
and Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Ticeicon  
House, Dr. E. Moses Road,  
Bombay- 400011
3. M/s. Ethnor Ltd.,  
30 A, For—Jit Street,  
Spencers' Building,  
Bombay-400026
4. M/s. Flash Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.,  
Nirlon House, 254-B  
Dr. Annie Besant Road,  
Bombay-400025
5. M/s. Gannon Electrolytics Ltd.,  
Chartered Bank Bldg.,  
Fort, Bombay-400001
6. M/s. Garment Enterprises Ltd.,  
Swan Mill Compound,  
Tuckersey Jivraj Road,  
Sewari, Bombay-400005
7. M/s. Kiran X-ray Screens Pvt. Ltd.,  
59, Dalewal Chambers,  
29, Sir V.I.T. Marg,  
Bombay-400020

8. M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,  
D. Shivsagar, Dr. A B. Road,  
Worli, Bombay-400018
9. M/s. W.T. Suren & Co. Ltd.,  
Ralli House,  
21, Raveline Street,  
Bombay-400001
10. M/s. Unwal Industries Ltd.,  
Plot No. B-23,  
Wangle Indl. Estate Road,  
No. 16, Thana.
11. M/s. Mercury Paints  
& Varnishes Ltd.,  
Veer Savarkar Road,  
Prabhadevi,  
Bombay-400025
12. M/s. Poplas India Ltd ,  
145, Bombay Poona Road,  
Pimpri, Poona-18
13. M/s. Vitro-Pharma Products Ltd.,  
9, Wallace Street,  
Fort, West Bombay-400001
14. M/s. Dental Products of (I) Ltd.,  
Bombay.
15. M/s. Eureka Forbes Ltd.,  
Bombay.
16. M/s. Ewac Alloys Ltd.,  
L & T House, Narottam Morarjee  
Marg, Ballard Estate,  
Bombay-400038
17. M/s. J.K. Helene Curtis Ltd.,  
J.K. Bldg., Narottam Morarjee  
Marg, Ballard Estate,  
Bombay-400038
18. M/s. Nima Ltd.,  
Handalia Podra Road, Akota,  
Baroda.
19. M/s. Indequip Chem. Dyes Ltd.,  
Nagara Road,  
Cambay, Gujarat.
20. M/s. Saurashtra Paints Pvt. Ltd.,  
Bedi Port Road,  
Jamnagar, Gujarat.
21. M/s. Chefare Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.,  
"Himalaya House"  
17, Chowringhee Road,  
Calcutta-71
22. M/s. Indian National Diesel  
Engine Co. Ltd.,  
31, Chowringhee Road,  
Calcutta-16
23. M/s. Sankar Electricals Ltd.,  
Super-B-4, Industrial Estate,  
Madras-7
24. M/s Tullis Woodroffe (Belting) Ltd.,  
1/21, North Beach Road,  
Madras-1
25. M/s. Blue Mount Ceramics Ltd.,  
15/3, Methupalayam Road,  
Coimbatore-9
26. M/s. Generators India Pvt. Ltd.,  
B-3, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
27. M/s. Karnataka Coir Products Ltd.,  
Upendra Bang, Udyipi,  
S. Kanarka.
28. M/s. Dempo Engg. Works Pvt. Ltd.,  
Dempo House, Campal Panjim.
29. M/s. East India Carpet, Co. Ltd.,  
G.T. Road, Chheharta,  
Amritsar.
30. M/s. Nyloc Strappings Pvt. Ltd.  
Industrial Estate,  
Silvasa.
31. M/s. Deccan Ayurvedashram  
Pharmacy Ltd.,  
17 1-204/8 Saidabad,  
Hyderabad-500659.
32. M/s. Tuff Tools International  
Pvt. Ltd.,  
NOIDA (UP)
33. M/s. Triveni Handlooms Ltd.,  
Kanpur.



### **Declaration of Buldana as backward District**

1651. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Buldana district in Maharashtra is industrially very backward ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to declare Buldana as an industrially backward district and extend all facilities given to districts falling under this category ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Buldana has already been identified as a category 'C' industrially backward district eligible to the various backward area incentives.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Shifting of Railway Mail Service Office from Malkapur to Akola**

1652. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the shifting of Railway Mail Service Office from Malkapur in Buldana district to Akola has caused delay in the postal service in Buldana ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to re-shift RMS office to Malkapur ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no delay to mails due to abolition of RMS office at Malkapur.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

### **Production and requirement of Crude Oil**

1653. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of crude oil in the country during the year 1985-86 ; and

(b) the annual requirement of crude oil in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) 30.17 million tonnes.

(b) About 43.4 million tonnes (1985-86).

### **Supply of Petroleum/LPG in Karnataka**

1654. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the allotment of petroleum products and LPG made to Karnataka during the last two years and the demand made by that Government ; and

(b) the steps being taken to meet the full demand of that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) While the allocation of kerosene to various States/Union Territories including Karnataka is made by allowing 5% growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year on a four-month-block basis, allocations of Bitumen and Paraffin Wax are made on annual basis keeping in view the requirement of a particular State/U.T. and actual upliftment made by that State/U.T. in the previous year, and recommendation made by the State Director of Industries. Other petroleum products are not subject to any system of allocation and the demand is met in full. A Statement showing the allocation and supplies of kerosene, bitu-

men and paraffin wax and supplies of high speed diesel oil (HSD), petrol (MS), Furnace Oil (FO) and LPG made to Karnataka State during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given below.

(b) Besides the kerosene allocation made at the enhanced growth rate of 7% during the current year (April—Octo-

ber, 1986) as against 5% given in the previous year, an additional ad-hoc allocation of 2,000 tonnes in June, 1986 and 3,000 tonnes for July, 1986 has also been made to meet the drought situation. The oil companies have standing instructions to meet the requirement of other major petroleum products in full as far as possible.

#### Statement

*Allocation/supplies of kerosene, Paraffin Wax, Bitumen and supplies of MS, HSD, LPG, FO & LDO during 1984-85, 1985-86*

(Figures in 000' tonnes)

Product	1984-85		1985-86	
	Allocation	Supplies	Allocation	Supplies
1	2	3	4	5
Kerosene	314.0	306.4	332.0	321.2
Bitumen	29.5	25.0	35.0	17.0 (April, 85 to Feb. 86)
Paraffin Wax	2.4 (for 1985)	1.2 (for Jan.—Oct- 85)	1.8	N.A.
MS	—	129.9	—	140.0*
HSD	—	722.4	—	804.8*
LPG	—	45.0	—	59.8*
LDO	—	19.0	—	18.0*
FO	—	169.0	—	129.0*

\* Provisional

[Translation]

#### Shifting of Chemical Factories

1655. SHRI MADAN PANDEY :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of the chemical factories have been

set up near big cities and densely populated areas ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to get these factories shifted to some safer places in view of frequent incidents of leakage of poisonous gas during the last one year ;

(c) if so, the names of the factories proposed to be shifted and the places where these are likely to be shifted ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) to (d). While it may not be correct to say that the majority of such factories are located only in big cities, State Governments were requested to set-up expert groups to make a quick survey of the chemical units in the respective States/Union Territories for the purpose of identifying chemical processes and hazardous industries. The question of closing such an individual unit and/or shifting it to another place will be dependent on the condition prevailing in the unit, particularly the factors relating to safety to man and environment. The concerned State Statutory authorities will, no doubt, take appropriate action in this regard.

[English]

**Setting up of Public Sector Industry  
in Chikmagalur**

**1656. KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up any public sector industry in Chikmagalur district in the near future ;

(b) the total number of public sector industries in Medak and Rae Bareli districts, separately ; and

(c) their total capital outlay and number of persons employed ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) :** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Restriction on Political Activities of  
Employees of Public Undertakings**

**1657. SHRI MANIK REDDY :**

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA  
REDDY :**

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recommendation of the Election Commission to restrict political activities by public sector employees in the interest of free and fair elections has been pending before Government for more than a year ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not accepting the recommendations ; and

(c) the time when decision is likely to be taken for its implementation ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :** (a) and (b). A Statement detailing the proposal made by the Election Commission and the subsequent developments regarding the proposal is given below.

(c) It would not be feasible at this stage to indicate the time by which final decisions may be taken and implemented since the proposal forms a part of the set of electoral reforms and these proposals have to be decided after consultation with political parties ; etc.

**Statement**

1. In the set of proposals relating to electoral reforms sent in 1982 the Election Commission had included on proposal seeking to regulate the conduct of employees of public undertakings and Statutory Bodies and Corporations in relation to elections. At the time of general elections to the House of People and State Legislative Assemblies, besides the employees of the Central Government, State Governments and Local Bodies, the employees of Public Undertakings, Statutory Bodies and Corporations like the Life Insurance Corporation, Nationalised Banks, etc., are also drafted for polling duty in large num-

bers. For ensuring free and fair elections, the Election Commission, felt it is essential that such persons detailed for election duty do not engage in political activities and canvassing for candidates.

2. The Commission was of the view that the purpose may not be fully achieved by making suitable amendments to the relevant provisions of the Representation of People Act, 1951. It was noted that in the case of Government servants, Conduct Rules prohibited the Government servant from participation in political activities and taking part in elections. It was suggested to the Election Commission in a Conference of the Chief Electoral Officers that similar restrictions could be imposed on the employees of Public Undertakings, Statutory Bodies, etc.

3. While examining this suggestion, the Election Commission had gathered that the Life Insurance Corporation Staff Regulations contained provisions similar to those in the Government servants' Conduct Rules which prohibited the LIC employees from participating in political activities and elections. However, the Allahabad High Court in *Sham Lal Sharma vs L.I.C. Ltd.* (1970) *ALL LJ 21* held that the aforesaid provisions of the LIC Staff Regulations could not be enforced by the Corporation. This decision of the Allahabad High Court was subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 1879 of 1972 decided on 21.2.1975 (*AIR 1975 SC 1331*). The Committee on Subordinate Legislation was also stated to have taken note of this decision of the Supreme Court and requested the Bureau of Public Enterprises to get similar regulations deleted from the Conduct Rules of other public undertakings functioning under the various Ministries. This matter was being pursued by the concerned Ministry in the Government of India.

4. In the background of the developments detailed in paras 2 and 3 above, the Election Commission desired that the decision of the Supreme Court and the direction of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation might be examined by the Government with a view to formulating some ways and means, by some suitable legislation seeking to impose restrictions

on the employees of public undertakings, etc., in the matter of their participation in elections. This suggestion of the Election Commission was examined as a part of the set of electoral reforms proposals. By the very nature of the problem and its complexity it would not have been feasible to resolve it in a short time.

5. Since then there has been another development. In the case of *Kripal Singh, MLA, Vs. Shri Uttam Singh & another* (Civil Appeal No. 650/NCE/of 1975) which was decided on the 9th October, 1985, the Supreme Court has posed the question whether the employees of Public Corporations should be treated differently from the employees of the Government or the principle of the article 191 (1)(a) is to be extended to the employees of State Corporations by enacting appropriate laws under that article. The court has not answered the question. It has desired that the answer should be best given by the elected representatives of the people themselves. The Court has desired further examination of the matter within the Government by some agency like the Law Commission.

6. The above observations of the Supreme Court have been processed in consultation with the Election Commission. The Election Commission has felt that it would be better to amend section 10 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to cover all the employees of the public sector undertakings. It has also suggested that the scope of the section 123(7) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 will also require to be widened. These suggestions have been included in the set of proposals relating to electoral reforms.

#### **Leasing out of salt land to Adivasi Cooperative Societies**

1658. **SHRI S. G. GHOLAP:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the policy of leasing salt land to the Adivasi Cooperative Societies without call of tender and that too for 20 years;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Adivasi Cooperative Societies of Juchander (Vasai) of Maharashtra are not given salt lands without calling tender and for long term; and

(c) if so, whether they will be given lease as per accepted policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, if the Societies offer tenders they will be considered in the light of the existing policy.

#### Conversion of loans of loss incurring public undertakings into equity shares

1659. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to convert the loans of the public undertakings which are incurring losses, into equity shares; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) :

(a) No, Sir. Government have not taken any such policy decision to convert the loans of the public undertakings, which are incurring losses, into equity shares.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Revitalisation of Traditional Cottage Industry

1660. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether to provide employment opportunities to the rural people Government have recently initiated several measures to revitalise the traditional cottage industries in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof in this regard; and

(c) to what extent the rural people in the country will get employment opportunities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) to (c). Employment generation through development of village and small industries has been one of the major strategies of the five year development plans. Production in the decentralised sector of traditional industries such as khadi and village industries, handicrafts, coir, sericulture and handlooms is labour intensive and as such Government have been taking various policy and support measures to maximise employment generation. In the recent Industrial policy Statement of 1980 also Government have restressed the role of village industries as a means to generate higher employment and higher per capita income. The chapter on village and small industries in the Seventh Five Year Plan—1985-1990 Vol. II, a copy which has already been laid on the table of the House, describes in detail the objectives and strategies, policy frame and programmes for the development of the sector. IDBI has recently created a separate fund known as small Industries Development Fund under which refinance facilities against the bank loans for the small scale industries sector are to be made available. The major thrust in the Seventh Five Year Plan for development of these industries is on productivity improvement, increasing the share of the products of this sector in the domestic market, promotion of exports, upgradation and diversification of skills and welfare of workers and artisans through better working conditions etc. In order to upgrade technology and skills, a separate organisation namely Council for Advancement of Rural Technology was also set up. As a result of implementation of various schemes and policy support, employment in the sector is expected to reach a level of 40 million persons including employment of over 21 million persons in the traditional industries referred to above by the end of the Seventh Plan Period.

**Technology development agency to help  
Small Scale Industry**

1661. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH  
GAEKWAD :

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO  
GADAKH PATIL :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD  
SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government  
propose to establish a technology develop-  
ment agency to provide service on  
modernisation and technological upgrada-  
tion to the small scale industries in the  
country;

(b) if so, when the proposed agency  
is to be set up; and

(c) the aims and objectives of the  
development agency and to what extent the  
small sector industries will be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-  
CHALAM) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The shape, content and  
coverage of the technology development  
cell have not been finalised.

**Clearance to Thermal and Hydro Electric  
Power Projects**

1662. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will  
the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether the thermal and hydro  
electric power projects of different States  
are pending for sanction with the Union  
Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, state-  
wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union  
Government to clear those projects and by  
when the installation work will commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINI-  
STER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY  
OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS  
(SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) and (b). Major thermal and hydro-  
electric power projects in the country  
awaiting investment approval of the Plan-  
ning Commission are indicated in the  
Statement given below.

(c) The approval of projects is contin-  
gent on a number of factors including the  
availability of requisite clearances/inputs,  
adequate resources and the *inter-se*  
priority accorded to these projects by the  
concerned State. Determination of these  
factors requires close consultation with the  
State Governments. It is not practicable to  
indicate a specific time-frame for the  
approval of each project.

**Statement**

*List of major generation schemes pending with Planning Commission for  
investment approval*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
<b>NORTHREN REGION</b>			
1.	Larji H.E. Project (H.P) 3 × 42 MW)	126	168.85
2.	Chenani H.E. Project (J & K) (2 × 1 + 2 × 2 MW)	6	20.92

1	2	3	4
3.	Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Extn. Bhatinda (Punjab) (2 × 210 MW)	420	439.94
4.	Palana Lignite TPS (Rajasthan) (2 × 60 MW)	120	180.00
5.	Palamaneri HEP—U.P. (3 × 47.5 MW)	142.50	126.16
6.	Khara HEP—U.P. (3 × 24 MW)	72	110.07
7.	Sobla Mini Hydrel—U.P. (3 × 2 MW)	6	7.33
8.	Unchahar TPS Extn.—U.P. (2 × 210 MW)	420	443.65
9.	Rajghat HES—U.P./M.P. (3 × 15 MW)	45	37.47
WESTERN REGION			
10.	Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit-4 (1 × 210 MW)—Gujarat	210	163.88
11.	Kutch Lignite Extn.—Gujarat (1 × 70 MW)	70	69.25
12.	Utran Thermal Power Station Replacement Unit-Gujarat (1 × 120 MW)	120	112.42
13.	Sikka TPS 2nd Unit-Gujarat (1 × 120 MW)	120	102.70
14.	Tawa L.B.C.P.H.—M.P.	12	13.86
15.	Waste Heat Recovery Unit at Uran Gas Turbine Station (1 × 120 MW)—Maharashtra	120	62.56
16.	Koyna HEP Stage-IV—Maharashtra (6 × 125 MW)	750	277.12
SOUTHERN REGION			
17.	Diesel generating sets at Kolar, Bihar, Jamakhandi and Indi-Karnataka.	77.7	50.81
18.	Gas Turbine Plant in Banglore-Karnataka (4 × 30 MW)	120	59.00
19.	Gas Turbine Plant at Brin Bridge—Tamil Nadu (4 × 30 MW)	120	56.48
20.	Sharavathy Tail Roca (4 × 60 MW)—Karnataka	240	160.59
21.	Pooyankutty HEP (2 × 120 MW)—Kerala	240	250.00
22.	Muvattupuzha HE Project (1 × 6 MW)—Kerala	6	7.80

1	2	3	4
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>			
23.	Ib valley TPS (4 × 210 MW)—Orissa	840	887.99
24.	Bakreshwar TPS (3 × 210 MW)—West Bengal	630	682.58
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>			
25.	Lakwa Waste Heat (1 × 22 MW)—Assam	22	20.52
26.	Ranganadi HE Project (3 × 135 MW) NEC	405	322.32

#### Public Call Offices in Madhya Pradesh

1663. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the Public Call Offices in the rural areas of Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore districts of Madhya Pradesh remain out of order resulting in a heavy loss to Government and people are deprived of telephone services in the rural areas;

(b) the names of the places and details of trunk calls booked and matured at these Public Call Offices after their opening till date; and

(c) the names of those Public Call Offices where no trunk Call has been booked or matured due to line or telephone being out of order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The details of the trunk call booked are not available in the records. However, the details of the revenue collected against the effective calls are being collected and will be placed on the table of the House shortly.

(c) there are only 4 PCOs in Raisen Distt. from where no trunk calls have been

booked during 85-86. They are Badanwara, Kunchwara, Chhawara and Chhatar.

#### Working of teleprinter system in Madhya Pradesh

1664. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts linked with Bhopal on teleprinter system for telegram service in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of days on which the teleprinter system in different districts was out of order during last six months, the details thereof month-wise and district-wise;

(c) the number of telegraphic messages which could not be communicated due to failure of the system for each district of Madhya Pradesh during last six months from Central Telegraph Office, Bhopal; and

(d) the effective steps Government are taking to provide efficient teleprinter services in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A list of the District Headquarters linked with Bhopal on Teleprinter system is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2858/86]



(b) the details are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2858/86]

(c) The desired information is placed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2858/86]

(d) A 3-year action plan has been drawn for the modernisation of the Telegraph Network in the country, including Madhya Pradesh. This plan envisages mechanisation of the network by introducing Microprocessor-based Message switching systems, Electronic T.P.s, Electronic Key Boards etc. Provision for uninterrupted power supply at the switching centres is also being made. Upgradation of the transmission lines is also proposed.

#### Supply of Telephone Directory Supplements in Delhi

1665. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any 10,000 line telephone exchange has been started in Delhi this year and another 20,000 line exchange was started during last year;

(b) whether subscribers have not been provided telephone Directory Supplements nor are these changes and new numbers being advertised as before; and

(c) the percentage of additions of new telephones, State-wise for the past five years and reasons for imbalances, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A new 10,000 lines exchange was opened at Nehru Place on 29th April during the current financial year. During the last year no single exchange of 20,000 lines capacity was started.

(b) Area transfer from Hazu Khas to the namely commissioned exchange at Nehru Place was effected on 27th June, 1986. Directory Supplement (June, 1986) incorporating these changes has been sent to all the subscribers. In view of this individual number changes were not adver-

tised, but a general advertisement giving a map as also details of localities involved in the area transfer was published in the prominent dailies.

(c) Information regarding percentage increase in telephone lines, State-wise during the last five years is given in the Statement below.

The additions of new telephones were generally on the basis of telephone demands in the different states.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Percentage increase of new telephones from 1981 to 1986.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.70
2.	Bihar	25.34
3.	Gujarat	49.74
4.	J & K	33.52
5.	Karnataka	56.75
6.	Kerala	47.94
7.	Madhya Pradesh	25.46
8.	Maharashtra (including Goa and excluding Bombay)	49.83
9.	North Eastern Region	32.84
10.	North Western Region	47.61
11.	Orissa	48.29
12.	Rajasthan	50.01
13.	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry and excluding Madras)	47.75
14.	Uttar Pradesh	41.80
15.	West Bengal (including Sikkim Andaman Nicobar Island and excluding Calcutta)	31.31
16.	Delhi	58.78
17.	Calcutta	16.36
18.	Bombay	64.76
19.	Madras	53.09

### Completion of Kali Nadi Hydel Project

1666. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether many States in the country are in the grip of power crisis ;

(b) whether it is a fact that power position in Karnataka may not improve even if the ongoing projects are completed on schedule ;

(c) the specific steps being taken by the Union Government to ensure that industry and agriculture in Karnataka do not suffer due to power shortage ;

(d) by what time the Kali Nadi Hydel Project would be completed ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to Twelfth Annual Power Survey, Karnataka will have a power shortage of about 17% at the end of Seventh Plan considering the capacity addition envisaged in the Seventh Plan.

(c) Steps being taken to increase the power availability include expediting commissioning of new capacity, reducing transmission and distribution losses, providing assistance from the neighbouring systems/States.

(d) and (e). Stage-I of Kali Nadi hydel project with a capacity of 910 MW is already in operation. The Stage-II of the project with a capacity of 300 MW is scheduled to be completed beyond Seventh Plan.

### Bench of Karnataka High Court at Dharwar

1667. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a bench of High Court of Karnataka at Dharwar ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ; if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka sent a proposal for establishment of a Bench of Karnataka High Court at Hubli-Dharwar. This was referred to the Jaswant Singh Commission. It has been decided to send the recommendations of the Jaswant Singh Commission on the general question of having Benches of the High Courts at places away from their principal seats, and on the broad principles and criteria to be followed in this matter, to the Government of Karnataka for considering their proposal to set up a Bench at Hubli-Dharwar in the light of these recommendations, and sending their views in consultation with the Chief Justice.

### Direction to Private Sector Industries for reservation for SCs/STs

1668. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any direction to the private sector industries to reserve a certain portion of vacancies in favour of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Communities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No such directions have been issued by the Ministry of Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Statutory reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities in the private industrial sector was not found legally possible.

**Inclusion of Districts of U.P. and  
Andhra Pradesh in Industrial  
Development Programme**

1669. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have included some districts of Uttar Pradesh in the nation-wise industrial development programme ;

(b) the criteria on which these districts have been included in the programme ;

(c) whether some districts from Andhra Pradesh have also been included in the programme ; if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ; and

(d) the details of development that will be brought about in those districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). With the objective to remove the regional imbalances the Government have identified industrially backward areas and are providing various concessions/incentives for entrepreneurs setting up their units in these identified backward areas.

The details of identified backward areas in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and incentives and concessions provided to the entrepreneurs establishing their units in these areas are given in the booklet on 'Incentives for industries in backward areas (Central Government and Financial Institutions)—April, 1984' read with Press Note No. 14/2/83-DBA.I dated 9.4.85, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

**Setting up of Digital Electronic Telephone  
Exchange in Hyderabad**

1670. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have commissioned a digital electronic exchange in Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the details of facilities rendered to the subscribers ;

(c) the extent to which this exchange will provide billing for STD calls and avoid over-billing ;

(d) whether there is a proposal to set up commission such an exchange in Hyderabad ; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following special facilities can now be offered to the subscribers of E-10B digital electronic exchange on additional charge basis and on specific demand :

(i) Call Waiting ; (ii) Call Transfer ; (iii) Wake up service and (iv) Abbreviated dialling.

(c) It is proposed to provide, on demand and on charge basis, detailed billing for STD calls.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) One Digital exchange of 10,000 lines capacity has already been commissioned in November 1985 at Saifabad-Hyderabad. Another 10,000 lines E-10B exchange is proposed to be set up at Secunderabad, Hyderabad.

**Introduction of Speed Post Service**

1671. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI N. DENNIS :

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an internal and external speed post service from August, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the names of the cities which have been included alongwith the other important cities of the world ; and

(c) whether the rural areas are also likely to be benefited from this service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to introduce Speed Post Service, both Internal and International, in selected towns in the country from 1.8.1986.

(b) (i) The Internal Speed Post is proposed to be introduced at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Bangalore for the present. The articles booked under the Service will carry a time frame for delivery on the following working day. A special charge will be payable on such articles in addition to the normal postage for registered airmail articles.

(ii) International Speed Post service is proposed to be introduced between India and U.K., U.S.A., Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Hong Kong. This service will be available from the four metro cities—Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras—to the Speed Post Centres of these countries.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Fire in Coalfields of Bihar and West Bengal**

1672. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coalfields in West Bengal and Bihar which have caught fire and are burning ;

(b) whether a few of them have been burning for more than 20/25 years, the

names of these coalfields and the reasons for such fire ;

(c) what is the estimated loss of coal from these fires ; and

(d) the steps taken to extinguish fire in these coalfields, the extent to which these have been successful the amount of expenditure incurred so far and likely to be incurred in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). There are a number of fires in Jharia, North Karanpura and Raniganj coalfields of Bihar and West Bengal, out of which some are known to have been active for more than 20/25 years. Coal is inherently susceptible to auto-oxidation resulting in spontaneous heating. The other factors which contribute to fires in coal mines are burning of the weed 'Bun Tulsi' in subsided areas or near mine outlets, (ii) dumping of hot ash in goaved out areas, (iii) illicit distillation of liquor in abandoned workings, (iv) quarry debris catching fire, (v) selective mining in the past, leaving lot of coal in unapproachable areas. The estimated loss due to these fires is around 50 million tonnes.

(d) In order to control and extinguish the fires, a number of projects have been prepared and are at various stages of implementation. The methods adopted are blanketing, trench-cutting, digging out of coal, water infusion, ceiling of outlets with isolation stoppage, injection of cement/bentonite etc. Due to these steps in many of the cases, it has been possible to control the fires or partly extinguish them. Expenditure incurred so far in dealing with the fires is about Rs. 65 crores. During 1986-87 about Rs. 12 crores are likely to be spent.

#### **Takeover of W.G. Forge and Allied Industries**

1673. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal has been received by Government to takeover the defence oriented plant of the W.G. Forge

and Allied Industries at Kudal in district Sindhudurg of Maharashtra to prevent hardships to the workers and to subserve the needs of defence production ; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The affairs of this Unit have been discussed to consider the possibilities of its revival. However, in view of extremely unsatisfactory financial position of the company and the uncertain prospects of its revival, no suitable solution could be found.

#### Over Billing in S.T.D. Phones

1674. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the over billing in STD phones all over the country ;

(b) the steps taken to reduce this menace ; and

(c) whether any technical innovations have been introduced so as to check this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. We are aware of the fact that a few subscribers complain of over billing in STD phones but the percentage of complaints to the number of bills issued is very small and is less than 1%.

(b) The following steps are taken to reduce the incidence of over billing :

- (i) To avoid clerical errors, instructions have already been issued to all the units to ensure proper care in billing and to rectify the mistakes if any, immediately and issue a revised bill to the subscriber wherever necessary. Moreover to eliminate mistakes in computation, the work of telephone billing and accounting has been

computerised in the Metro districts of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

(ii) As far as technical faults are concerned the following steps have been taken :—

(i) Introduction of positive battery metering in crossbar exchanges.

(ii) Provision of automatic switch over of day and night traffic.

(iii) Reduction of forced release period on called subscriber--held conditions from 1 to 2 minutes to 10 to 20 seconds in case of subscriber's dialled trunk calls.

(iv) Introduction of 500 milli-seconds delay in trunk automatic exchanges for recognition of called subscriber answer condition ; and

(v) Routine testing of subscriber's meter.

To safeguard the interest of subscribers and to prevent mischievous elements from tempering with the meter or line the following additional measures have been taken :

(a) Sealing of metres.

(b) Locking of meter rooms.

(c) Restriction of entry into M.D.F. Room (Main Distribution Frame Room).

(d) Raising of distribution points.

(e) Locking of distribution points.

(c) Electronic exchanges provide for full details of STD calls made by a subscriber. In order to provide this facility to the subscribers served by exchanges of electro-mechanical type, viz., strowger and crossbar, Automatic Message Accounting system is being introduced,

**Postal services in Malappuram district of Kerala**

1675. SHRI G. M. BANATWALIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices, sub post offices, telegraph offices and public call offices opened in Malappuram district of Kerala during the past three years;

(b) the number of post offices, sub-post offices, telegraph offices and public call offices proposed to be opened during the year ending March 31, 1987;

(c) whether Government are aware of the gross deficiencies in post and telegraph facilities in Malappuram district of Kerala, especially in view of the fact that increasing number of residents work outside and even abroad; and

(d) if so, the plans for the expansion of these facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) *Postal*—The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

*Telecom* : The number of telegraph offices and Public Call Offices opened in Malappuram district of Kerala during the past three years are given below :

Year	Number	
	Public Call Offices	Telegraph Offices (C.O.)
1983-84	5	1
1984-85	2	2
1985-86	4	1

(b) *Postal* : There are no approved proposals at present to open new post offices in Malappuram district or in other areas of the State/country during 1986-87.

*Telecom* : One Telegraph office and two Public Call offices are proposed to be

opened during the year ending March 31, 1987.

(c) *Postal* : No, Sir; there on reports of gross deficiencies in postal facilities in Malappuram district.

(d) *Postal* : The question does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

(c) & (d). *Telecom* : As per long term objective of the Department of Telecommunications or Telecom. facility is to be provided on subsidised basis for every geographical area bounded by a Hexagon of 5 KM side. All Hexagons in Malappuram district have been provided with telecom. facilities. Further provision will be examined based on demand and viability.

**Law Commission's Report**

1676. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Law Commission's Report which are still under consideration of Government and on which final decisions have as yet been taken ;

(b) when were each of these reports submitted to Government ;

(c) the steps being taken to expedite examination of these reports and to decide on their recommendations ; and

(d) whether Government have referred recently some subjects for examination by the Commission and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Sixty-five reports of the Law Commission are still under consideration of the Government. Particulars of these reports pending consideration of the Government along with the dates of their submission are furnished as per Statement I below.

(c) All these reports have been translated into Hindi and were laid on the Table of both the Houses of

Parliament. Copies of the Reports have been sent to the concerned Ministries/Departments for taking necessary action for implementation thereof. The reports are being processed by the respective Ministries/Departments and they are at various stages of implementation.

(d) The work relating to judicial reforms has been recently entrusted to the Law Commission by the Government to be taken up on priority basis. A copy of the terms of reference is given as Statement II below.

#### Statement I

Sl. No.	No. of the Report	Subject matter of the Report	Date of submission
1	2	3	4
1.	6	Registration Act, 1908	13.7.57
2.	10	Law of Acquisition and Requisitioning of Land	26.9.56
3.	13	Contract Act, 1872	26.9.58
4.	15	Law relating to Marriage and Divorce amongst Christian in India,	19.8.60
5.	17	Trusts Act, 1882	6.1.61
6.	18	Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866	13.2.61
7.	22	Christian Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Bill 1961	15.12.61
8.	26	Insolvency Laws	23.3.64
9.	34	Indian Registration Act, 1908	15.12.67
10.	35	Capital Punishment	19.12.67
11.	38	Indian Post Office Act, 1893	24.2.68
12.	42	Indian Penal Code	2.6.71
13.	43	Offences Against the National Security	31.8.71
14.	46	The Constitution (25th Amendment) Bill, 1971	28.10.71
15.	47	The Trial and Punishment of Social and Economic Offences.	28.8.72
16.	50	The Proposal to include persons connected with the public examinations with the definition of "Public Servant" in the Indian Penal Code.	28.8.72

1	2	3	4
17.	51	Compensation for injuries caused by automobiles in hit-and-run cases.	15.9.72
18.	53	Effect of Pensions Act, 1671 on the right to sue for pensions of the retired members of the public services.	4.12.72
19.	56	Statutory provisions as to notice of suit other than Section 80, Civil Procedure Code.	14.5.73
20.	57	Benami Transactions.	7.8.73
21.	58	Structure and Jurisdiction of the Higher Judiciary.	8.1.74
22.	60	The General Clauses Act, 1897	21.5.74
23.	61	Certain problems connected with power of the States to levy a tax on the sale of goods and with the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	21.5.74
24.	62	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	15.10.74
25.	65	Recognition of Foreign Divorces	5.4.76
26.	66	Married Women's Property Act, 1874	12.5.76
27.	67	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899	1.3.77
28.	69	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872	9.5.77
29.	70	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882	25.8.77
30.	71	The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955—Irretrievable breakdown of Marriage as a ground of divorce	7.4.78
31.	73	Criminal liability for failure by husband to pay maintenance or permanent alimony granted to the wife by the Court under certain enactments or rules of law.	15.5.78
32.	74	Proposal to amend the Evidence Act, 1872 so as to render admissible certain statements made by witnesses before Commissions of Inquiry and other Statutory Authorities.	8.8.78
33.	76	Arbitration Act, 1940	9.11.78
34.	77	Delay and Arrears in Trial Courts.	27.1.78



1	2	3	4
35.	78	Congestion of Undertrial prisoners in Jails	2.2.79
36.	79	Delay and Arrears in High Courts and other Appellate Courts.	10.5.79
37.	80	The Method of Appointment of Judges.	10.8.79
38.	82	Effect of nomination under Sec. 39, Insurance Act, 1938	2.2.80
39.	83	The Gurdians and Wards Act, 1890 and certain provisions of the Hindi Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956	26.4.80
40.	85	Claims for Compensation under Chapter 8 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939	30.5.80
41.	86	The Partition Act, 1895	4.9.80
42.	87	Identification of Prisoners.	29.8.80
43.	88	Govt. Privilege in Evidence Sections 123-124 and 162 Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and Art. 74 and 163 of the Constitution	10.1.83
44.	89	Limitation Act, 1963	28.2.83
45.	90	The grounds of divorce amongst Christians in India-Section 10, Indian Divorce Act, 1869	17.5.83
46.	91	Dowry Deaths and Law Reforms—amending (i) the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (ii) I.P.C. 1860 (iii) Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	10.8.83
47.	92	Damages in Applications for Judicial Review—Recommendations for Legislation	7.9.83
48.	94	Evidence obtained illegally or improperly—proposed Sec. 166A—Indian Evidence Act, 1872	3.11.83
49.	96	Repeal of certain obsolete Central Acts	19.3.84
50.	97	Section 28, Indian Contract Act—Prescriptive Clauses in Contracts	7.4.84
51.	98	Sections 24 to 26, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Orders for Interim Maintenance and for the maintenance of Children in matrimonial proceedings.	18.4.84

1	2	3	4
52.	100	Litigation by and against the Govt. some recommendations for reform.	21.5.84
53.	101	Freedom of speech and expression under—Article—19 of the Constitution—recommendation to extend to Indian Corporations.	28.5.84
54.	102	Sec. 122(1) of the Code of Cr.P.C. Imprisonment for breach of Bond for keeping peace with sureties.	4.7.84
55.	103	Unfair terms in Contracts.	15.8.84
56.	104	The Judicial Officers Protection Act.	17.10.84
57.	105	Quality Control and Inspection of Consumer Goods.	31.10.84
58.	106	Sec. 103A Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 Effect of Transfer of a Motor Vehicle on Insurance.	5.12.84
59.	107	Law of Citizenship	5.12.84
60.	108	Promissory Estoppel.	14.12.84
61.	109	Obscene and Indecent Advertisement and Displays Sec. 292-293 I.P.C.	1.2.85
62.	110	The Indian Succession Act, 1925	27.2.85
63.	111	The Fatal Accident Act, 1855	16.5.85
64.	112	Sec. 45 of the Insurance Act, 1938	11.6.85
65.	113	Injuries in Police Custody.	30.7.85

**Statement II**

(Particulars in respect of Part (d) of the question)

**TERMS OF REFERENCE IN THE  
CONTEXT OF STUDYING  
JUDICIAL REFORMS**

1. The need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by—

- (i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes ;
- (ii) setting up of a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres ;
- (iii) establishing other tiers of systems within the judicial hier-

archy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

2. The matters for which Tribunals (excluding services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.
3. The procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation and delays in hearing of cases and reform in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the terms envisaged in items 1(i) and 1 (ii).
4. The method of appointments to subordinate courts/subordinate judiciary.
5. The training of judicial officers.
6. The role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice.
7. The desirability of formulation of the norms which the Government and the public sector undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such undertakings.
8. The cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants.
9. Formation of an All India Judicial Service ; and
10. Such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

#### Investment in Coal Industry

1677. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount invested in the coal industry in the public sector ;

(b) the cumulative loss sustained by it;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps being taken to set matters right ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The investment (loan+equity) by the Central Government as on 31-3-1986 in Coal India Limited was Rs. 5566.93 crores excluding repayments during 1985-86.

(b) The accounts of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries for the year 1985-86 have not yet been finalised. The cumulative losses of Coal India Limited as on 31-3-1985 stood at Rs. 1215.86 crores.

(c) and (d). Losses have been mainly due to the unsatisfactory performance of Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited due to difficult geographical and geomining conditions and where bulk of production is from underground mines in which the cost of production is high, coupled with inherent problem of inefficient and erratic power supply, large labour force, law and order problems etc.

Various measures being adopted to increase production and improve productivity in the coal companies include opening of new mines, fuller utilisation of mining capacity already created, more efficient use and better maintenance of equipment, stricter control of inventory and economy in the use of stores, better use of manpower by controlling absenteeism and enforcing discipline and identification of surplus workers and their redeployment after suitable training, better availability of scarce inputs like explosives, timber etc., reduction in pit-head stocks by faster movement and more systematic distribu-

tion, expeditious and timely completion of new projects and improvement in law and order situation.

Besides, the performance of the coal companies is reviewed by the Government from time to time and coal companies are advised suitably to take remedial/corrective measures to improve their performance.

The Coal India Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited have been directed to implement the decisions of the Government on the various recommendations of the Chari Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the working of Eastern Coalfields Limited.

Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. N. Banerjee, former Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited to enquire into the working of Bharat Coking Coal Limited and suggest remedial measures for improving its performance. The report of the Committee is awaited.

#### Development Councils for Industries

1678. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industries for which Development Councils exist at present and of industries for which such Councils are likely to be set up in the near future;

(b) the role assigned to these Councils and their utility and the extent of expenditure borne by Government on their maintenance;

(c) the manner in which the representatives of the industries concerned are selected and appointed to these Councils;

(d) whether some of these Councils have almost become dormant or inactive; and

(e) if so, details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken either to revive or close them down ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from various Ministries dealing with Development Councils for different industries and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### Expansion of HMT unit at Kalamassery in Kerala

1679. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no expansion of the HMT unit at Kalamassery in Kerala ever since its inception;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have sent any proposal for the expansion of this unit;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government had proposed expansion of HMT, Kalamassery. A copy of letter No. 7179/J2/85/ID, dated 10.5.1986 from the Commissioner and Secretary to Government of Kerala to the Secretary, Ministry of Industry, Government of India is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2859/86]

(d) Expansion of the unit has to be a corporate decision. HMT has no plan for further expansion of the unit during the 7th Plan. However, diversification of products is envisaged during the Plan period in addition to modernisation and replacement from year to year.

**Proposal for setting up undertaking in Central Sector in Kerala**

1680. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have sent proposals to the Union Government for setting up undertakings in the Central Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Setting up of Industries in No-Industry Districts of Kerala**

1681. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted any scheme for starting industries in 'No-Industry' districts of the State :

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether any applications for setting up of industries in these districts are pending clearance with Government; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). There are two 'No-Industry' districts in Kerala Idukki and Wynad.

During the period 1983 to date, the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited have submitted three applications for grant of Letters of Intent

for location of its units in Idukki district. One letter of intent has been issued and other two applications have been rejected. No application has been received in respect of Wynad District.

**Voting rights to non-resident Indians**

1682. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3171 on 16th April, 1985 regarding right to vote by Indians living abroad and state :

(a) whether the matter has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination and final decision is yet to be taken. The views of other concerned Ministries like the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of External Affairs have been obtained and the matter is being processed.

**L. P. G. Bottling Plants**

1683. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some public sector oil companies have taken steps to set up LPG bottling plants in the country;

(b) if so the number of LPG bottling plants proposed to be set up by the public sector oil companies, company-wise;

(c) the sites identified therefor, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the proposal of these oil companies is regard to the establishment of LPG bottling plants during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) IOC	16
BPC	14
HPC	19

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49

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(c) The locations at which these bottling plants are being set up are given in the Statement below.

(d) These bottling plants are expected to be commissioned by 1988. LPG Phase IV Project, which will cover the remaining years of the Seventh Plan also, is presently under formulation.

#### Statement

<i>Name of the Oil Co.</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location with State</i>
1	2	3
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1.	Hazira (Gujarat)
	2.	Jamshedpur (Bihar)
	3.	Durgapur (West Bengal)
	4.	Swai Madhopur (Rajasthan)
	5.	Madanpur (Delhi)
	6.	Tikrikalan (Delhi)
	7.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
	8.	Rajkot (Gujarat)
	9.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
	10.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
	11.	Karnal (Haryana)
	12.	Balasore (Orissa)
	13.	Ajmer (Rajasthan)
	14.	Parvanoo (Himachal Pradesh)

1	2	3
	15.	Haldwani (Uttar Pradesh)
	16.	Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1.	Mangalore (Karnataka)
	2.	Uran (Maharashtra)
	3.	Asaoti (Haryana)
	4.	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
	5.	Sholapur (Maharashtra)
	6.	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
	7.	Ambala (Haryana)
	8.	Trivandrum (Kerala)
	9.	Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)
	10.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
	11.	Hissar (Haryana)
	12.	Khurda (Orissa)
	13.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
	14.	Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1.	Mysore (Karnataka)
	2.	Hubli (Karnataka)
	3.	Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir)
	4.	Goa (Goa)
	5.	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
	6.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)
	7.	Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)
	8.	Khurda Road (Orissa)
	9.	Jind (Haryana)
	10.	Visakh (Andhra Pradesh)

1	2	3
	11.	Charlapalli (Andhra Pradesh)
	12.	Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh)
	13.	Miraj (Maharashtra)
	14.	Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)
	15.	Calcutta (West Bengal)
	16.	Gandhinagar or Modessa (Gujarat)
	17.	Chingalpet (Tamil Nadu)
	18.	Nuh (Haryana)
	19.	Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)
Total	49	

**Extensive Wing of National Institute  
of Design in Kerala**

1684. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has suggested that the National Institute of Design set up an extension wing in Kerala; and

(b) if so the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) No such proposal has been received in the department of Industrial Development.

(b) Does not arise.

**[Translation]**

**Purchase/Hire of Rigs for Drilling  
in Desert Areas**

1685. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil India Limited put forward a proposal to his

Ministry for purchase of special rigs from America for oil exploration in desert areas which has been rejected by it;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an alternative proposal put forward by oil India Limited to hire the special rigs for drilling in desert areas is pending with the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the time by which decision will be taken so as to speed up the gas and oil exploration work in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) No sir. The purchase of the rig has been postponed by OIL due to the reduction in its 7th Plan Outlay.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.



**Construction of Residential Quarters  
for Employees of Posts & Telecomm-  
unications Departments in Bihar**

**1686. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of residential quarters/flat for the employees of posts and telecommunications departments in Bihar and if so whether Government are taking steps to construct quarters for them at some places;

(b) the names of places where residential quarters/flats are proposed to be constructed and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon during the current year as also the outlines of the scheme chalked out for the next year; and

(c) the time by which accommodation is likely to be provided to all the employees of these departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Efforts are being made on a continuing basis to construct more quarters at various places in Bihar Postal and Telecommunications Circles depending upon the extent to which funds are made available, availability of suitable land, etc.

(b) Subject to availability of funds, lands, etc., it is proposed to construct 266 staff quarters in Bihar Telecommunication Circle during 1986-87 and 1987-88 at an approximate cost of Rs. 149.59 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 65.86 lakhs are proposed to be spent during 1986-87 and Rs. 83.73 lakhs during 1987-88. In Bihar Postal Circle subject to availability of funds it is proposed to construct approximately 31 quarters during 1986-87 and 50 quarters during 1987-88 at a total cost of about Rs. 21.22 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 8 lakhs are proposed to be spent during 1986-87 and the rest during 1987-88. The figures for 1987-88 in respect of Bihar Postal Circle are based on the assumption that the allocation of funds for 1987-88 is at the level of allocation of funds made during the current year. Circle-wise particulars of places at which quarters are proposed

to be constructed are indicated in Statement I and II below.

(c) Due to budgetary constraints on a year to year basis and the need for balancing various interests as also to meet the demand for funds for other important sectors of economy, it is not possible to lay down any time-frame for achieving the target of 100% satisfaction in regard to staff quarters.

**Statement I**

*Number of Quarters proposed to be Constructed by Department of Telecom.  
Year-wise in Bihar Telecom.  
Circle during 1986-87  
and 1987-88*

Name of place	No. of Quarters
1. Bokaro	22
2. Ranchi	6
3. Daltonganj	24
4. Gaya	8
5. Monghyr	13
6. Jamshedpur	16
7. Muzaffarpur	36
8. Forbesganj	12
9. Purnea	9
10. Katihar	13
11. Madhubani	27
12. Biharsharif	13
13. Patna	44
14. Darbhanga	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>

**Statement II**

*Number of quarters proposed to be constructed by Department of Posts in Bihar Circle Year-wise.*

**A. 1986-87**

Name of place	No. of Quarters
1. Daltonganj	12
2. Patna	6
3. Giridih	6
4. Ranchi	6
5. Saharsa	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

**B. 1987-88**

1. Patna	16
2. Sograha	18
3. Hinoo	5
4. Sonopur	6
5. Muzaffarpur	1
6. Daltonganj	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

**Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Bihar**

1687. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for setting up electronic telephone exchanges in the big cities of Bihar is under the consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, the time by which such electronic exchanges will start functioning in Patna, Bhagalpur, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Chhapra-Gopalganj, Sonapur and other major cities ;

(c) the details of expenditure to be incurred under this head during this year and next year ; and

(d) if no, such proposal has been mooted, how long will Bihar continue to be deprived of this facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) . It has been planned to set up electronic exchanges at Patna and Ranchi in addition to Gaya during the 7th Plan period.

10,000 lines digital electronic exchange planned for Patna is expected to be commissioned in the next three years.

A 2000 lines digital electronic exchange is expected to be commissioned at Ranchi during 1988-89. Further expansion of this exchange by 1000 lines is planned for commissioning during 1989-90.

At Jamshedpur, Bhagalpur, Chhapra, Gopalganj and Sonapur, the existing exchanges will be expanded to clear the present waiting list.

(c) While no expenditure is likely to be incurred during the current year, an expenditure of Rs. 20.00 crores approx. is likely to be incurred during the next year (1987-88).

(d) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) and (b) above.

[English]

**Purchase of Crude Oil**

1688. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of crude oil purchased by India in 1985 ;

(b) the rates at which it was purchased from various countries ; and

(c) whether there are proposals to purchase crude oil hereafter on barter system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) A quantity of 14.3 MMT of crude oil was purchased during 1985.

(b) The crude oil was purchased against term contract from various countries at the following price during 1985 :

Country	FOB Price (\$/barrel)
Iraq	28.00
Iran	27.60
Saudi Arabia	28.00
USSR	28.05
UAE	28.05
Oman	28.00
Algeria	Sold out in the market
Nigeria	Swapped with PG crude

(c) Certain trade-linked deals are considered if the terms are advantageous to the country.

#### Transportation of Oil by Rail and Road

1689. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of refined oil transported by rail to the various distribution centres as against the percentage of oil transported by road ;

(b) the number of operators engaged by Indian Oil Corporation to sub-distribute refined oil to various retail centres and whether any uniform rate per kilometre has been fixed as transport charges ; and

(c) the safeguards taken to prevent adulteration of oil during transport by road as well as rail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) Percentage of petroleum products carried by rail and road during the year 1985-86 is estimated to be 48.1 and 31.6 respectively.

(b) The number of operators/contractors engaged by Indian Oil Corporation for the purpose is 2278. There is no uniform rate per mile applicable to all locations, and that transportation rates are fixed for the contract period by calling tenders and subsequent negotiations, if any.

(c) Steps taken to prevent adulteration of oil during transport by road and rail include :

- (i) Use of pilfer-proof numbered plastic seals for all delivered supplies.
- (ii) Permitting dealers' representatives to travel in the tank-truck carrying the products to dealers' premises.
- (iii) Checking/testing of the quality of product received at storage points before decanting.
- (iv) Taking strict action such as black-listing against the contractors indulging in malpractices.
- (v) Advising customers to carry out filter paper test before decanting products into their tanks.
- (vi) Encouraging dealers to take up transport contracts for delivered supplies.

- (vii) Strict supervision by railway staff to check against tampering with rail tank wagons while in transit.

#### Fixing of rates of Natural Gas

1690. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rates of Natural Gas are fixed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on the basis of crude oil at the well head ;

(b) whether Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have protested against the excessive rates ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider fixing the rates of gas on parity with the rates of coal ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have protested to ONGC against the price being demanded by the Commission for the gas supplied to Maharashtra State Electricity Board and Gujarat Electricity Board.

(c) and (d). The issue of pricing of natural gas for various uses is under Government's consideration.

#### Setting up of regional Testing Centre in Gujarat

1691. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any regional testing centres for testing electrical, electronic, metallurgical and mechanical end-products of small scale units are proposed to be started ;

(b) if so, whether such a field testing centre is proposed to be started in Gujarat ; and

(c) if so, the name of the place and possible year of its opening ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) No, Sir. Four Regional Testing Centres located at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras already exist under S.I.D.O.

(b) and (c). A field Testing Station at Ahmedabad in Gujarat under the overall control of RTC, Bombay has already been established for testing of dye-stuffs and dye-intermediates.

#### Delicensing of Bulk Drugs

1692. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bulk drugs which have been delicensed by Government during 1985-86 ;

(b) the reasons of delicensing those bulk drugs ;

(c) whether Government are contemplating many other bulk drugs for delicensing ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) 94.

(b) In consonance with overall Government policy of simplifying procedures and stimulating industrial growth.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Does not arise.

**Production of Low Cost Energy from  
Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

1693. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the steps taken by Government so far to produce low cost energy for the rural population from the non-conventional sources of energy like wind-mills, solar energy and bio-gas under the Integrated Rural Energy Programme ;

(b) whether various schemes drawn up so far by the Union and State Governments have only touched the fringe of the problem ; and

(c) the concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken for making available energy through these sources to the vast rural population during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The projects set up thus far have been successful in providing thermal energy including cooking energy, mechanical power, and electricity for various applications. As a result of the encouraging experience of the projects already set up, a larger programme has been initiated in the Seventh Five Year Plan to establish a number of Urja Gram (energy village) projects in different parts of the country. The phasing of this will, however depend on the financial resources made available. Some schemes, such as biogas and improved chulhas have already spread in large numbers in the countryside and have started making an impact in improving the quality of life of the rural populations.

**Revival of Journal 'Lok Udyog' on  
Public Enterprises**

1694. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the publication of 'Lok Udyog' a monthly Journal of public enterprises which was being brought out by the Bureau of Public Enterprises has since been discontinued ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this publication was being run on no profit no loss basis and its publication did not put any extra financial burden on the exchequer ; and

(d) whether Government are considering revival of this publication ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The publication has been discontinued in the interest of economy in Government expenditure.

(c) It is not correct to say that the publication did not put extra financial burden on the exchequer. While on an average, the direct expenditure incurred on publication of the journal was recovered through subscriptions and advertisement charges, the expenditure incurred on establishment i.e. on salaries, allowances, etc. of concerned officers and staff was not met by subscriptions and advertisements charges received.

(d) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

**Report of National Apex Committee  
on Petrochemicals**

1695. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Apex Committee on Petrochemicals has prepared a long term perspective plan for developing the industry by the year 2000 ;

(b) if so what are its major recommendations and the steps Government have taken or propose to take for their implementation ;

(c) if not, when the report of the Committee is expected to become available ; and

(d) whether Government have set a deadline for submission of the report by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Committee was set up in April, 1986 to draw up an integrated development programme for petro-chemical industry in a period of six months. The Committee is currently engaged in preparation of its report.

#### Loss in Public Sector Units

1696. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take to improve the working of the public sector units ; and

(b) the number of public sector units declared as sick units during the last year and their accumulated losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) The steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of the public enterprises improve *inter-alia*, regular monitoring of performance ; up-gradation of technology ; modernisation of Plant and Equipment wherever considered necessary ; diversification of products ; provision of balancing facilities ; emphasis on training and retraining of personnel ; encouraging labour participation in management and improvement of productivity and efficiency thereby facilitating cost reduction and cost control etc.

(b) No public sector units have been declared sick during the last year.

#### Disposal of cases under Family Courts Act

1697. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had made assessment of the functioning of the

Family Courts established under the Family Courts Act, 1984 ;

(b) the number of cases filed and disposed of under the Act, State and Union Territory-wise ; and

(c) whether any further categories of cases than the ones included under the Act are sought to be added ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 30.6.86, 1524 cases have been filed at the only family court set up at Jaipur and out of which 590 have since been disposed of.

(c) No, such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

#### Consumption/Demand of Petroleum Products in Eastern Region

1698. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the consumption/demand of various petroleum products in the Eastern Region, with State-wise and item-wise break-up ;

(b) to what extent the actual demand exceeds the supply due to non-availability of any of the items, State-wise ; and

(c) the sources from which the supplies are made to the various States of the region, refinery-wise break-up and figures of imports if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The consumption of major petroleum products in the Eastern Region during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 State-wise/product-wise is given in the Statement I below.

(b) The demand for free sale products like MS and HSD has been met in full and there has been no scarcity of such petroleum products in the Eastern Region during 1985-86 but for spot problems such as local civil disturbances, flash-strikes, etc. The supply of kerosene has been generally according to the allocations made to the States/Union Territories in this region.

(c) The Refinery-wise distribution plan for the region differs from month to month depending upon supply/demand balance of the refinery. The distribution plan for the month of June, 1986 for the refineries in the region is given in the attached Statement II below.

Import of finished products for the month of June, 1986 are as under :—

Figs. in '000' MT	
HSD	23.0
SKO	111.5

Out of the above following cargos were delivered at Haldia/Budge-Budge for consumption in the region and surpluses to be carried further from Haldia to Kanpur through Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipelines :—

Figs. in '000' MT	
<i>Haldia</i>	
HSD	19.0
SKO	82.8

## Statement—I

## SALES FIGURES

	MS		SKO		HSD		LDO		FO	
	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86
Assam	39125	43623	186250	206156	239525	263966	7258	7521	43150	47859
Bihar	79601	85535	309204	327957	745270	807839	109243	152081	126301	137059
Orissa	29064	30536	103012	110216	262536	290263	8930	13034	74800	87156
West Bengal	116447	115787	555131	574768	847788	895418	150012	136904	353502	363063
Manipur	6110	6273	15313	15671	14294	13942	942	43	—	—
Meghalaya	7951	8746	10784	12726	29775	36005	23	8	—	19
Nagaland	7237	8352	7444	8604	12304	13845	10	—	544	980
Sikkim	2468	3636	3017	5334	3222	3704	138	223	—	—
Tripura	3050	3243	13142	14408	16207	17794	320	207	34	34
Arunachal Pradesh	2154	2773	3840	5930	11016	12487	48	33	—	—
Mizoram	3829	3876	4127	4510	11687	13128	—	—	—	25



## Statement—II

ATF	NAN	SKO	HSD	LDO	FO	MS	LSHS
<b>Bongaigaon</b>	Jorhar, Gauhati, Silchar Dharamnagar Missamari Hashimara Dalgaon	IFFCO Phulpur, FCI Gorakhpur	Khotkhati, Silchar, N. Lakhimpur Badarourghat Hashimara Bongaigaon (Road)	N. Lakhimpur Hashimara Bongaigaon Project Hashimara Dalgaon	Durgapur TPS Project ASP & DSP —LVFBM OSP Durgapur Hashimara Bongaigaon		
<b>Barauni</b>	FCI Gorakhpur, HFC Barauni	Gorakhpur Basti Bhagalpur Raxaul Barauni	RLY Patna Jhajha Gorakhpur Basti, Bhagalpur, Raxaul Katihar, Gonda, Barauni (Road)	Gorakhpur Patratu Chandrapur Bokaro B/Budge Durgapur WIND CU GHATSHKA TISCO Barauni Tatanagar	Gorakhpur Basti Bhagalpur Barauni	Durgapur Barauni	
<b>Digboi</b>	Siliguri	Khotkhati Dharamnagar Digboi Jorhat Cinnamara	RLY-TSK Marian Khotkhati Digboi Jorhat	Siliguri Digboi Cinnamara	Silchar Dharamnagar Siliguri Digboi Cinnamara Khotkhati	Khotkhati Silchar Dharamnagar Siliguri Digboi Jorhat Cinnamara	

ATF	NAN	SKO	HSD	LDO	FO	MS	LSHS
Gauhati	Gauhati	BRPL/ SPL-CUT	Khotkhati Badarpur Ghat, N. Lakhimpur Gauhati	RLY-NGHT Khotkhati Silchar Badarpur Ghat, RLY- LUMDING Dharamnagar	Badarpur Ghat Gauhati B. Charali Nowgong	Gauhati Nowgong B. Charali Missamari Gauhati	ASEB Chand- pur N. Lakhimpur pura
Haldia	Kalaikunda Namkum/ Ranchi Bhubaneswar, Charbatia (Rd) B/Budge Portblair (Tanker)	REP, Rourkela Visakha (Tanker)	Namkum/ Ranchi Tatanagar Rourkela Balasore Haldia	OBRA TPS RLY-Bokaro/ SER RLY- Hijli, RLY/ Bamangathi Namkum/ Ranchi Tatanagar RLY-Hatia TISCO, Rourkela B/Budge Balasore	OBTA TPS HINDALCO R. Koot Chandrapura Bokaro- Steel Plant RLY-Hinjli P/M Cus- tomer, HFC Durgapur, TISCO, Burupur Hind Ghatshka TELCO. TISCO Rourkela HSL, Rour- kela, OCL Rajgangpur HFC Haldia	Namkum/ Ranchi Tatanagar Rourkela Balasore Haldia	

**Power Generating Capacity of Chukha  
Hydel Power Project**

1699. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the power generating capacity of the Chukha Hydel Project during different months of the year month-wise ;

(b) whether any study has been made as to whether a second hydel project on the same river is technically feasible ;

(c) if so, the main features thereof with details of generating capacity, cost of construction and cost of generation ; and

(d) whether any steps to formulate, sanction and implement a second Chukha Hydel Project have been taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) As per the latest revised estimates, the month-wise energy benefits from the Chukha project (4 x 84 MW) are estimated as under : —

Month	Energy Potential (Gwh)
April	142.75
May	142.75
June	246.80
July	246.80
August	246.80
September	246.80
October	246.80
November	142.75
December	142.75
January	73.00
February	73.00
March	73.00
Annual Energy	2024.00

(b) A feasibility report on Chukha Hydel Project for Stage-II was received from Chukha Hydro Electric Project Authorities by the Government of India in April, 1983.

(c) The feasibility report visualized detailed investigation for Stage-II Project consisting of 40 meter high diversion dam with adequate diurnal pondage, 20 Km. long headrace tunnel and an underground power house with an installed capacity of 1000 MW and annual energy benefits of 5490 million units on an average. As per preliminary assessment contained in that feasibility report, the cost of the project was expected to be Rs. 600 crores and cost of energy generation at 14.35 paise/Kwh.

(d) Government of India have indicated their willingness to the Royal Government of Bhutan to take up investigations for Chukha Hydel Project Stage-II if the Royal Govt. so desires.

**Application for setting up Industries in  
Idukki (Kerala)**

1700. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Idukki district of Kerala is a "No Industry District";

(b) whether Government have received applications for setting up industries in this district;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether licences have been granted in those cases; and

(e) the special assistance being given by the Centre for the industrial development of this district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). During 1983 to 1986 (24.7.86) five applications have been received for setting up industries in Idukki

district. Two Letters of Intent have been issued and the remaining three applications were rejected.

(e) The details of concessions/incentives admissible to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in 'No Industry Districts', are given in the booklet on "incentives for industries in backward Areas (Central Government and Central Financial Institutes) April, 1984" read with this Ministry's Press Note No. 14/2/83-DBA-I dated 9.4.1985, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

#### **Performance of H.M.T. Ltd.**

1701. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the performance of the HMT Ltd. during the last three years;

(b) if so, the extent thereof, year-wise;

(c) the production during 1985-86 as against the target fixed by the Government; and

(d) whether Government have identified the causes for the decline in the performance of the HMT and also steps taken to improve its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) :  
(a) to (d). A statement is attached.

#### *Statement Referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1701 for 29.7.1986*

The figure of actual production, sales and profit (before tax) for the last three years are given below :

(Rs. in Crores)			
Year	Production	Sales	Profit (before tax)
1983-84	307.42	323.01	32.53
1984-85	333.14	324.80	23.45
1985-86	360.29	362.88	8.00

The actual production during 1985-86 was Rs. 360.29 crores as against a target of Rs. 393.15 crores.

Unsatisfactory performance of the Machine Tools Division and Lamp Division, higher interest payments that the company had to bear during the last few years due to long gestation investments made in the Sixth Plan period, general revision in wages and dearness allowance and upward

revision of the Bonus Act limit and dearness allowance neutralization rates, particularly in 1985-86, were among the factors responsible for the fall in profitability. A plan has been drawn up for rehabilitation of the Lamp Division. In the Machine Tools Division, plant modernization and product diversification has already been taken up.

**Cost studies by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices**

1703. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of studies undertaken by the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices in 1984, 1985 and 1986, at the behest of Government;

(b) the details of studies which have completed so far; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in completion of remaining studies and the details of action taken on completed cost studies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The details of studies undertaken by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices are as follows :

*No. of Studies Undertaken*

Year	Industrial Products	Bulk Drugs	Formulations	Total
1984	34	20	1335	1389
1985	26	17	1369	1412
1986 (upto 22nd July)	11	10	1142	1163
Studies under Progress as on 23.07.1986	24	7	225	256

(b) The details of studies completed so far are given below

*No. of Studies Completed*

Year	Industrial Products	Bulk Drugs	Formulations	Total
1984	18	14	1320	1352
1985	22	23	1269	1314
1986 (upto 22nd July)	7	3	1032	1042

(c) The cost studies are all time consuming. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices frames work plans for each study depending on the extensive data to be collected, on-the-spot assessment to be made and other procedural formalities to be completed. The time involved varies with the subject of the study. There are no specific cases of delay in the completion of studies. The study reports, on completion, are forwarded to the administrative Ministries concerned which take further follow-up action. The Bureau's reports are advisory in nature and it is for the concerned Ministries to complete action thereon.

**Damage to machinery at Bishrampur mines of South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in Surguja, M.P.**

1704. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that machinery worth crores of rupees have been damaged at the Bishrampur mines of South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in Surguja district in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the causes of the damage to the machinery;

(c) the approximate cost of these machinery; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). Due to flash floods on 25 June 1986 there was heavy inrush of water in Bishrampur open-cast mine of South Eastern Coalfields Limited. Only some auxiliary items of equipment and not the main machinery sustained damage. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30,000/- only. Dewatering of the mine has now been completed.

**Industrial units in Karnataka**

1705. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals to set up new industrial units in Karnataka pending with Government;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) by when these are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) As on 23/07/1986, 36 Industrial Licence applications received under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the grant of Letters of Intent for setting up industrial undertakings in Karnataka were at various stages of consideration.

(b) The details of pending Industrial Licence applications are not divulged till the Government have taken final decisions thereon.

(c) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all pending Industrial Licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

**Non-Conventional methods of power generation**

1706. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) which of the non-conventional methods of power generation are under active consideration of Government;

(b) whether in view of the fact that abundant solar energy is available in the country, Government contemplate importing solar energy technology from developed countries so as to generate mass-scale solar energy in every nook and corner; and

(c) the plans under active consideration of Government in this behalf ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) Among the various forms of non-conventional energy sources, major emphasis is being placed on Biomass including bio-gas, agricultural, industrial and urban waste, solar and wind energy for power generation.

(b) and (c). Government is developing and promoting solar energy technologies in order to bring down cost and improve efficiency and reliability. It is also keeping close watch on technological developments taking place elsewhere. The question of inducting technologies from developed countries is considered in the light of indigenous capability and developments elsewhere. In general, the technologies developed in India are abreast of those available in the industrialised countries.

**Restoring Telephone Lines affected  
by Collapse of Nehru Bridge**

**1707. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on account of the collapse of Nehru Bridge on the river Mandovi in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, telephones lines connecting Panaji with other northern parts of Goa, have been damaged ; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to restore the vital communication system in the territory ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) Yes, Sir. 3 Cables (two of 200 pairs each and one of 38 pairs) were snapped due to sudden collapse of bridge on 5.7.1986 affecting Telecommunications and two junctions to Narul MAX-III, exchange in northern part of Goa connecting Panaji.

(b) Chief Secretary Goa State was requested in a specially convened meeting to provide supports across the gap on the damaged bridge for overhead cables across the river for temporary restoration of the Communication system. The Chief

Engineer Electricity Board has now provided the supporting structure. The switch board cables have been laid across the river on these structures. The work of connecting the switch board cable at both ends is in progress. But it is getting delayed due to continuous heavy rains.

The Military authorities have agreed to erect a Pantoon bridge and permission will be taken from them to lay the cables along the bridge as a permanent measure.

**Expenditure incurred on Power Generation  
in Atomic Reactors and Hydel  
Generation Plants**

**1708. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) which conventional source of power generation is the cheapest from the point of view of its cost benefit ratio ;

(b) whether though hydel generation requires more initial investment, yet it has very less burden of recurring expenditure ; and

(c) whether in comparison to recurring expenditure on thermal power generation, the expenditure incurred on power generation in atomic reactors is cheaper as compared to dydel generation projects from the point of view of recurring expenditure ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) Power generation from hydro-electric sources is the cheapest conventional source of power generation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the case of Atomic Power Stations located far away from the coal bearing areas, the recurring expenditure is less compared to the thermal power stations located in these areas. However, the recurring expenses in the case of hydel

generation would still be the lowest compared to other conventional options for power generation.

[Translation]

**Functioning of Telephone Exchanges in Delhi**

1709. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone exchanges of Najafgarh, Nangloi, Badli and Narela in Outer Delhi area remain out of order for most of the time, due to which telephone calls do not mature ;

(b) the time by which the expansion programme of these exchanges will be undertaken to meet the increasing demand for telephone connections ;

(c) whether Government have any scheme for providing telephone connections in each village ; and

(d) if so, the time by which telephone connections will be provided in villages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Najafgarh, Nangloi, Badli and Narela exchanges are of MAX-II type meant for catering to low traffic. Due to rapid growth of industries in the outer periphery of Delhi, heavy traffic is being generated by the subscribers of these exchanges. The Department is seized of the problems being faced by the subscribers and making all out efforts to provide better service. The performance of these exchanges is being regularly monitored.

(b) The existing exchanges at these places are proposed to be replaced by electronic exchanges and expanded to clear the present waiting list in the next 3 years.

(c) There is no plan to provide telephone connection in each village due to constraints in resources.

(d) In view of the (c), question does not arise.

[English]

**Ib Valley Thermal Project in Orissa**

1710. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ib Valley Thermal Project in Orissa State has been cleared by Government for its execution ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken for its early execution ;

(c) whether the State Government has sought financial assistance from the Union Government for its execution ; if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto ;

(d) whether World Bank assistance will be made available for the project ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether any other financial agency has been approached ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (e). The proposal to set up the 4×210 MW Ib Valley thermal power project in Sambalpur district of Orissa has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. Central assistance is provided to the States in the form of loans and block grants and is not related to any specific project. The project is not in the pipeline for World Bank assistance and no other financial institution has been approached. There are preliminary offers of bilateral assistance for the project from external sources. However, rupee resources have not yet been tied up and the Planning Commission has not so far approved the project.



### Broad-Banding of Industries

1711. DR. B.L. SHAILOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the guidelines laid down in the broad-banding of industries and the names of the industries which have been broad banded recently ;

(b) which are the industries where both broad-banding and exemption under section 22A of the MRTP Act has been allowed ; and

(c) whether there exists any mechanism to monitor or assess the production, efficiency and price reduction from the consumer's point of view achieved in the industries broad banded, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The main guidelines adopted for broad-banding of industries are : (i) availability of common production facilities for several aggregates and (ii) scope for flexibility in changing product-mix according to demand. As a result, broad-banding is expected to lead to better capacity utilisation, higher overall production and lower costs. Government is constantly monitoring production, capacity utilisation and prices in industry.

Industries and items to which the scheme of broad-banding has been applied are listed in Statement-I and, of these, the industries or certain items thereof which are eligible for exemption under section 22A of the MRTP Act are listed in Statement II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2860/86]

### Plan to update underground and open cast mines by Coal India Limited

1712. DR. B.L. SHAILOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been prepared by the Coal India Limited to update its mines both underground and open cast and increase their productivity ;

(b) the foreign collaboration sought for in the fields of electrification of underground mines and telemonitoring facilities for some select large capacity open cast mines and washeries ; and

(c) the phased programme, if any, prepared in this behalf and the estimated capital outlay involved ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Foreign cooperation has been sought for electrification of underground mines and for providing telemonitoring facilities in open cast mines given below :—

1. Electrification of J.K. Nagar underground mine, Eastern Coalfields Ltd. with the cooperation of United Kingdom.
2. Electrification of Churcha underground mine of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. together with washery automation of Moonidih mine of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. with the cooperation of Poland.
3. Electrification of East Katras underground mine of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. with the cooperation of France.
4. A trial of total mine automation of Rajrappa open cast project of Central Coalfields Ltd. is being envisaged in cooperation with Westar, Canada.

Electrification of these mines have been envisaged to be completed by 1988. Total cost for all the mines is estimated to be between Rs. 25 to 30 crores.

### U S. Company's Share in Cochin Refineries Ltd.

1713. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of equity held by Philips Petroleum, the U.S. Oil Company in Cochin Refineries Ltd. ;

(b) whether Philips Petroleum desires to quit the Cochin Refineries Ltd. ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (a) 26.43%.

(b) Government are not aware of any such decision by the Philips Petroleum Company.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Supply of Poor Quality Coal to Thermal Plants

1714. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the membership of the Committees under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohammed Fazal which have examined the reasons for supply of poor quality coal to power houses;

(b) the steps taken on the recommendations of the Committees; and

(c) the salient features of the new schemes of research and development for improving the quality of coal supplies to Thermal Plants ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The details of the membership of the Committee is given in the Statement below.

(b) The Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohammed Fazal had looked into the problems of coal supplies to Power stations and have made several recommendations covering various aspects of coal supplies to Power Houses such as linkages to be given to power stations from

specific collieries, transportation of coal to power houses, signing of agreements between Coal India and State Electricity Boards etc. The recommendations of the Committee have been examined and most of them accepted by Govt. The Coal companies, Railways and other agencies have been asked to take appropriate action on the recommendations of the Committee.

(c) With a view to improve the quality of coal to be supplied to Thermal Plants the undermentioned research and Development Projects have been sanctioned :

(i) A project titled "Trials of beneficiated non-coking coal from Nandan Washery at Satpura Thermal Power Station" is under implementation. This envisages beneficiation of high ash non-coking coal from Pench Kanhan area of WCL in the Nandan Washery. A committee will guide and monitor the above trial and will study the benefits to the Thermal Power Stations.

(ii) Based on the satisfactory performance of the photometric ore sorter with the Indian test coals in Canada for separating shales from run-of-mine coal so as to improve its quality, a proposal is under consideration for installation of a pilot plant with the photometric ore sorter to sort out the shale/stones from the coal in dry state.

(iii) A project titled "Economic Beneficiation of Power Station Coal" has been taken up by Indo-German Joint Commission. Bina coal sample has been sent to West Germany for studying the efficacy of commercially developed ROM jig for Indian coal. The project report from West Germany is still awaited. The specific advantages of such an ROM jig are reported to be ability to deal with 400-40 mm size coal, less water consumption and less space requirement.

## Statement

*The details of the membership of the Committee is given as under :*

1	2	3
1.	Shri Mohd- Fasal Member Planning Commission	Chairman
2.	Dr. S. Ramesh, Joint Secretary Department of Power (Dr. Ramesh retired in July' 83 He continued to participate as Member of the Committees till retirement).	Member
3.	Shri P. K. Lahiri, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Coal	Member
4.	Shri B. N. Bose Member (Operation) Central Electricity Authority (Shri B. N. Bose retired in April' 83)	Member
5.	Shri L. R. Suri, Member (Operation) Central Electricity Authority	Member (since May'83)
6.	Shri R. P. Singh Director (Traffic & Transportation) Railway Board, (Shri Singh was replaced vide office Memo- randum No. EBB1/82/21/79 dated 16. 4. 83 by new incumbent by Shri Madan Singh Director (Traffic & Transport), Railway Board.	Member  Member (from 16. 4. 83)
7.	Shri M. Jha, Director (CP&P) Central Coalfields Limited, (now Director Tech), Coal India Ltd.	Member
8.	Shri M. P. Narayanan, Chief of Coal Marketing, Organisation, Coal India Limited, (Now Director Central Coalfields Ltd).	Member
9.	Shri N. R. Mitra, Director (Technical), Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	Member Secretary

**Import of Telecommunication  
Equipment**

1715. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are importing telecommunication equipment on a large scale during the current year for meeting the demand for telephone lines;

(b) , if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what are the reasons for the indigenous production not picking up in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Department is importing telecom Equipment during the current year for meeting the demands of Telephone lines.

(b) The items being imported are Telephone Cables Containerised Electronic Exchanges C-400 Crossbar Telephone Exchanges and Fetex Type Electronic Exchanges etc. The details of such items are given in the Statement below.

(c) Though the indigenous production of Telecom equipment is picking up, there is a gap between demand and supply resulting into imports to meet immediate requirements.

**Statement**

*Details of Telecom. Equipments being Imported*

Sl. No.	Name of the Item	Likely amount (FOB in crores of rupees)
1	2	3
1.	Underground Telephone Cables	15.00
2.	Containerized Electronic Exchanges	8.00
3.	C-400 Crossbar Exchanges	15.00
4.	Fetex Type Electronic Exchanges	6.00
5.	Inter-connecting Equipment for C-400 Crossbar Exchanges	13.00
Total		57.00

**[Translation]****Letter Boxes in the Country**

1716. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state that the total number of letter boxes in the country as on 31 March, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The number of letter boxes installed in the country as on 31st March 1986 is 4,95,143.

**Postal Vans in the Country**

1717. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of postal vans in the country during 1985-86 ; and

(b) the total mileage covered by them during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The

strength of mail motor vehicles in the country in 1985-86 was 1047.

(b) 2,05,85,500 kilometres (Approx ).

**Issue of Postal Stamps**

1718. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the denomination-wise and head-wise number of postal stamps issued during 1985-86 ; and

(b) the number of commemorative stamps issued during 1985-86 and the value thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) Programme for issue of commemorative/special stamps is chalked out for the Calendar Year and not for the financial year. Anyhow, a list of postal stamps denomination-wise & subject-wise issued from 1.4.1985 to 31.3.86 is given in the Statement below.

(b) The number of commemorative stamps issued from 1.4.85 to 31.3.86 are 38 and the value is Rs. 52/-.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Subject	Denomination in paise
1	2	3
1.	50 Years of Potato Research	50
2.	Baba Jassa Singh Ahluwalia	50
3.	St. Xavier's College, Calcutta	100
4.	White Winged Wood Duck	200
5-6.	Bougainvillea	50, 100
7.	Festival of India (Yaudheya Coin)	200

1	2	3
8.	Didarganj Yakshi	100
9.	Jairamdas Doulatram	50
10.	Nellie Sengupta Jatindra Mohan Sengupta	50
11.	Swami Haridas	100
12.	Border Roads Organisation	50
13.	40th Anniversary of United Nations	200
14.	Indira Gandhi—in the Service of the Nation	200
15.	Children's Day	50
16.	XIX General Assembly International Astronomical Union, New Delhi	100
17.	Indira Gandhi—Priyadarshini	300
18.	St. Stephen's Hospital, New Delhi	100
19.	Kakasaheb Kalelkar	50
20-21.	South Asian Regional Co-operation	100, 300
22.	Shyama Shastri	100
23.	Master Tara Singh	50
24.	Ravishankar Maharaj	50
25.	International Youth Year	200
26.	Bach & Handel	500
27-30.	Centenary of India Notional Congress (A set of Four Stamps)	100 each
31.	Naval Dockyard, Bombay	250
32-33.	INP EX-86	50, 200
34.	INS Vikrant	200
35-36.	75th Anniversary of First Aerial Post	50, 300
37.	6th Trinnale-India-86	100
38.	Chaitnaya Mahaprabha	100

No. of Stamp 38

Value in Rs. 52/-

**Different Pay Scales for Test Category  
and non-Test Category in Telegraph  
Offices**

1719. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telegraph messengers working in the telegraph offices in his Department come under test, category while Jamadar, Farrash, Waterman etc. come in the non-test category and yet the pay scales of both the category are same ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to provide pay scales for test category and non-test category ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, it is a fact that telegraph messengers working in telegraph offices in the Deptt. of Telecom. come under the test category while Jamadar, Farrash, Waterman etc. under the Non-test Category and their scale of pay of both these categories are same.

(b) and (c). The distinction between test category and non-test category staff in telegraph offices in the Deptt. of Telecom. has been made to identify jobs which require some amount of literacy lik Telegraphman, Peons etc. However, no difference in pay scales has been made since all these jobs fall under the normal category of basic group D. Staff. There are no proposals to provide different scale of pay for test and non-test category of staff.

[English]

**Issue of Licences to Private Sector  
for setting up Power Generation  
Project**

1720. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued licences to the Private Sector for setting

up power generation projects in the country ; and

(b) if so, their number and the names of the parties issued licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The utilities in the private sector which have been granted licences to generate power are the Ahmedabad Electric Company Limited, Tara Electric Companies and the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation. Government have also agreed in principle to the setting up of a power generating station by Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited.

**World Bank Aid for Edamalayar  
Hydro Electric Project in Kerala**

1721 PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank will aid Edamalayar Hydro-electric project ; and

(b) what is the estimated cost of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) There is no proposal for seeking World Bank assistance for Edamalayar Hydro Electric Project.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 70 crores and Rs. 19 crores for power and irrigation components respectively.

**Multinational flouting toothpaste,  
Powder laws**

1722. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "MNCs

flouting toothpaste, powder reservations lass" appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 18 June, 1986 according to which several multinational companies are getting toothpaste and toothpowder products manufactured by small units and marketing them under their brand names ; and

(b) if so, steps Government have taken to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):  
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Marketing of products made by small scale units does not constitute violation of the policy of reservation of items for manufacture in the small scale sector.

**Commissioning of Pench Project jointly by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra**

1723. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total MW of power to be generated on commissioning of Pench Hydro-electric Project jointly started by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra ;

(b) the estimated cost of the above inter state hydro-electric project ;

(c) the share of electricity of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra each as decided by the two States ; and

(d) the expected time of the commissioning of the various hydro-electric projects under the joint project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :  
(a) Pench Hydro-electric Project, with installed generation capacity of 160 MW, has an estimated annual energy potential of 398 Million Units.

(b) As per latest estimates, the cost of the project is Rs. 143.53 crores.

(c) Power benefits will be shared by Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in the ratio of 1 : 2.

(d) The first unit of the Project is expected to generate power by August, 1986, and the Second Unit by December, 1986.

**Raids against High Official of Posts and Telegraph Department**

1724. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been massive raids against high officials of Posts and Telegraphs Department which have revealed huge amount of movable and immovable properties in their names and the names of their family members ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Various branches of C.B.I. carried out 26 searches at the residential and office premises of 10 junior and middle level Gazetted officers (6 in Senior Time Scale and 1 in Junior Time Scale of Group A and 3 in Group B) of the Departments of Posts & Telecommunications during the period 1st of January, 1986 to 30th June, 1986. The following movable and immovable assets were discovered during the course of these searches :—

- (i) Cash, Bank balances, FDRs and NSCs... Rs. 46,440.00
- (ii) Movable assets like jewellery, VCRs and other costly items... Rs. 260,734.00
- (iii) Immovable assets.. Rs. 130,000.00  
Besides, some incriminating documents pertaining to financial transactions etc. were seized during the course of searches referred to above are under



scrutiny. These searches were carried out in connection with the investigation of 9 cases alleging possession of assets disproportionate to the known sources of income, showing special favour for any, cheating, criminal misconduct etc., by various branches of C.B.I.

(c) The cases are under further investigation.

#### **Sectoral Wage Policy for Public Sector Enterprises**

1725. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are proposing to introduce separate sectoral wage policies for six regions in the country till a consensus is reached on the formulation of a national wage policy for the public sector enterprises ;

(b) if so, the main features of this proposed scheme ; and

(c) whether all the concerned regions have agreed to the proposal and if so, the time by which final implementation of the proposal is likely to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Draft guidelines on regional minimum wages have been circulated by Labour Ministry to the various States falling under six regions for their comments. These guidelines are meant to be adopted by the State Governments for fixing minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 applicable to both public and private sector enterprises.

(b) The main features contained in these draft guidelines are enumerated below :

(i) There will be six Regional Minimum Wage Advisory Boards covering the States in Eastern Region, North Eastern Region, Southern Region, Northern Region, Wes-

tern Region and Central Region. One of the States in each Region will act as the nodal State. The Boards will comprise of representatives of employees and workers, State Government/Union Territory and one representative from Government of India. The nodal State will be responsible for constitution of Boards, convening of meetings and correspondence with Government of India.

(ii) The Regional Minimum Wage Advisory Board will fix regional minimum wages for employments which are spread over more than two States in a Region or in which wide differential causes flight of industry/business from one State to another.

(iii) The Board may meet atleast twice a year to review the minimum wages so fixed.

(iv) In fixing the minimum regional wage, the Board should take into account prevailing wage rates in the particular employment in different States of the region and the neighbouring regions, the capacity to pay, requirement of skill for the employment, hazards involved etc. It will also take into account the poverty line as delineated in the 7th Five-Year Plan document. The States may raise the minimum wages whenever there is a rise of 50 points in the All India Consumer Price Index, following the usual procedure laid down in the Minimum Wages Act 1948 and the recommendations of the Regional Board.

(c) The states are yet to send their comments on the draft guidelines. Implementation of the proposal will follow receipt of such comments from States.

[Translation]

**Target For Setting up Small Scale Industries during Seventh Plan**

1726. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed by Government for setting up of small scale industries in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the steps so far taken and proposed to be taken in future by Government to achieve this target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, production at 1984-85 prices in the small Scale Industries Sector is targeted to increase from Rs. 50,520 crores to Rs. 80,220 crores, employment from 90 lakh persons to 119 lakh persons and exports at 1984-85 prices from Rs. 2,350 crores to Rs. 4,140 crores.

(b) A number of important steps have been taken to stimulate the growth of small scale industries. The Government will continue to expand and strengthen the programmes and activities taken up earlier. To facilitate modernisation and achieve rapid growth in the sector, the upper limit on investment (in plant and machinery) has been raised in respect of small scale units from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs and in the case of ancillary units from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs. The Government will continue, *inter-alia*, the policy of reservation of selected items for exclusive production, for exclusive/partial purchases from small scale sector under Government Purchase Programme, provision of financial assistance from the Scheduled Commercial Banks and State Financial Corporations at concessional rates of interest on liberal terms, provision of machinery on hire purchase and excise concessions for the small scale sector. Recently, a Small Industries Development Fund was set up in the Industrial Development Bank of India to provide assistance

for development, expansion, diversification, modernisation and rehabilitation of Small Scale Industry units. The Seventh Plan would focus attention on upgradation of technology by strengthening/creation of tooling and workshop facilities for development of proto-type design, new products and processes, revamp the organisational structure for the development of this sector, promoting the dispersal of Industries to the less developed areas and impart higher levels of training.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Sir, Chinese intrusion in Arunachal Pradesh is there.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. You are aware of the fact that the statement will be made day after tomorrow on this subject. It has already been decided.

[English]

We are going to discuss it.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, it is a very serious thing.

MR. SPEAKER : We are doing it. We have already taken cognizance of it.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : They are laying claim to a helipad.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We have already decided.

[Translation]

What more do you want me to do ? It has already been decided.

[English]

We have already decided. We shall do it.

No problem.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Shri Hannan Mallah under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are a lawyer.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : I am standing. Whenever you call me, I will speak. Otherwise I will not, I will remain standing.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, what is your point of order ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): My point of order is that today thousands of Gramin Bank employees are to stage dharana at Boat Club.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. I have already allowed Shri Hannan Mollah under Rule 377 on that subject.

Not allowed.

(Interruptions).\*\*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You are a leader. You should have come prepared on which subject the Adjournment Motion is.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have studied, but.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you hear me on my Calling Attention. I have given Calling Attention regarding the tie-up of Pepsi Cola with Punjab Agro Industries Corporation.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not talk irrelevant (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, you are a responsible leader, you should not behave irresponsibly.

[Translation]

I have already told you.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will you allow my Calling Attention ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you give a notice, I shall consider it.

[English]

I will take into consideration and allow it. It does not matter.

There is no problem.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will you allow it ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please give a notice to me.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If you say you allow it, I will not say anything else.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I can only consider it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It has been already discussed in the Rajya Sabha. We want to discuss it, we want to know from the Minister what is the policy ?

MR. SPEAKER : Amalji don't get a registration from me, but I will consider it sympathetically. Sit down. No problem.

Now, Papers Laid—Shri Bharadwaj.

SHRI ABDUL HAMID (Dhubri) : Sir, the elected MLAs and Executives of the United Minorities Front from Assam and also some Executives of this Party are staging a dharana before the Boat Club .....

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter, no question. Does not matter.

SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Sir, they are staging dharana regarding the large-scale eviction from their hearths and home .....

MR. SPEAKER : All are Indians, no problem.

SHRI ABDUL HAMID : And imposing Assamese language....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I am not concerned. Does not matter, it is their right. They can do whatever they like.

SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Sir, they are imposing Assamese language compulsorily on the non-Assamese people.

MR. SPEAKER : They have got an elected government. Sit down.

Now, Papers Laid—Mr. Bharadwaj.

12.04 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

### Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 340(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1986, under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2836/86].

### Notifications under Section 159 of the Customs Act and Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 857(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 118—Customs dated the 19th June, 1980, so as to prescribe the basic customs duty rate of 30 per cent ad valorem in respect of machines/equipment specified therein and extending the scope of the said notification to cover another seventy five items of machinery/equipment used in the electronic components Industry.

- (ii) G.S.R. 858(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to moulds and the tools and dies when imported into India for the manufacture of electronic components from the basic customs duty in excess of 30 per cent and ad valorem and the whole of the additional duty leviable thereon.
- (iii) G.S.R. 859(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the notification from the basic customs duty in excess of 30 per cent ad valorem and the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (iv) G.S.R. 860(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the notification when imported into India for the manufacture of goods specified in the notification from the basic customs duty in excess of 30 per cent ad valorem and the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (v) G.S.R. 861(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the notification from the basic customs duty in excess of 45 per cent ad valorem and the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (vi) G.S.R. 862(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the notification from the basic customs duty in excess of 45 per cent ad valorem and the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (vii) G.S.R. 863(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to computers when imported into India from the basic customs duty in excess of 110 per cent ad valorem.
- (viii) G.S.R. 864(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the notification from the basic customs duty in excess of 5 per cent ad valorem and the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (ix) G.S.R. 865(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the notification from the basic customs duty in excess of 50 per cent ad valorem and from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (x) G.S.R. 866(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 312/86—Customs dated the 13th May, 1986.
- (xi) G.S.R. 867(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with

an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 314/86—Customs dated the 13th May, 1986.

- (xii) G.S.R. 868(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification Nos. 229-Customs to 231-Customs and 233-Customs dated the 18th August, 1983. 279-Customs dated the 19th November, 1984 and 113-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986.

- (xiii) G.S.R. 944 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to Notification No. 241/86-Customs dated the 11th April, 1986.

- (xix) G.S.R. 949(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or vice-versa.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2837/86]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 856(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 208/77-CE dated the 2nd July, 1977.
- (ii) G.S.R. 938(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments

to Notification Nos. 55/86-CE dated the 10th February, 1986 and 222/86-CE dated the 3rd April, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No LT 2838/86]

#### Electricity (Supply) Annual Accounts Rules, 1985

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (4) A copy of the Electricity (Supply) Annual Accounts Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1134 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1985 together with a corrigendum thereto publish in Notification No. G.S.R. 388 in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1986, under sub-section (3) of section (4B) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2839/86]

12.06 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message recieved from the Secretary-General Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 1986, which has been passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th July, 1986.

## REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL, 1986

2. SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Repealing and Amending Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.06 hrs.

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

### Thirty-fifth Report

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to present Thirty-fifth Report (Hindi and English version) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventeenth Report on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)—Reclassification of Transactions relating to Defence Pensions.

12.07 hrs.

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

### Situation arising out of settlement on Mizoram

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“Situation arising out of the settlement on Mizoram.”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : My colleague Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad made a *suo moto* statement on 21st July, 1986, in the House on the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram.

The Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram is a significant achievement and a stirring tribute to the earnest efforts of the Government in bringing about a peaceful solution to the two decades old Mizoram problem. The Settlement has rightly triggered a wave of enthusiasm and expectations among the people of Mizoram. There is a turning-point in the affairs of strife-torn people which enable them to put strife and suffering behind them and I believe that such a point has been reached in Mizoram. The constructive and sympathetic attitude of the Government of India and firm and steady steps taken by us in the direction of restoring normalcy in Mizoram have contributed to the changed climate with a realisation that insurgent strategy had reached a dead end. In this new atmosphere which ensures normalcy, a national approach to the aspirations of the Mizos and the people of Mizoram within the framework of the Constitution has gained ready acceptance in the country.

As per the provisions of the Memorandum of Settlement, the Mizo National Front has amended its Articles of Association so as to conform to the provisions of law. The process of MNF personnel coming overground has started. Till 28th July, 1986, 525 MNF personnel and 154 members of their families have come overground at Parva and Marpara. Certain misgivings have been expressed in the Press and by the opposition as to whether the Group headed by Shri Lalrawna will come overground. I am glad to inform to House that this Group has reported at Marpara Camp on the Border of Mizoram. MNF have deposited various types of weapons such as, Light Machine guns, Sub-machine guns, Semi Automatic Rifles, .303 rifles, rocket launchers, 12 Bore guns etc. The process of surrendering arms is continuing and it is expected that by the end of this month all the MNF personnel will come overground and surrender their arms. Subject to the fulfilment of the steps to be taken by MNF as per the Memorandum of Settlement, Government will not lag behind in implementing the provisions of the Settlement and granting of statehood to Mizoram. Schemes have already been worked out for resettlement and rehabilitation of personnel who have

[S. Bora Singh]

come overground to ensure their return to civil life.

As per the provisions of the Settlement, the MNF have given an undertaking that they would not extend any support to TNV, PLA and other such groups. I fervently hope that these misguided elements will see reason and give up their violent activities and dreams of achieving their objectives outside the Constitution of India.

This Memorandum of Settlement of Mizoram, will usher in normalcy in Mizoram which is a sensitive Union Territory in the north-eastern region. The cherished dream of the people of Mizoram for peace and security has been finally fulfilled. Government of India has given high priority to the developmental programmes of Mizoram. The rousing reception given to the Prime Minister by the people of Mizoram during his recent visit to Mizoram is a measure of the response of the people to the Memorandum of Settlement. As per the announcement made by the Prime Minister during his visit to Mizoram, a team of Secretaries and senior officers of various Ministries/Departments visited Mizoram, including some interior areas, between 24th and 26th of July and a group of seven Central Ministers headed by Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari Minister for Industry and comprising Dr. Man Mohan Singh, Smt. Sushila Rohtagi, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Shri P.A. Sangama, Smt. Margaret Alva and Shri Yogendra Makwana also visited Mizoram on 26 and 27th of July. A number of important decisions have been taken by this Group regarding developmental schemes of Mizoram. Some of the important decisions announced are :

- (i) Declaration of Lunglei-Saiha and Lunglei-Tuipang roads as National Highways.
- (ii) Arrangements for training of Mizoram Engineers in road construction at the National Institute for Training for Highway Engineers.

- (iii) Operation of daily Vayadoot Service from 15th August, 1986.
- (iv) Commissioning of a High Power T. V. Transmitter at Aizawl by 1987-88, a low power transmission station for relay of programmes at Lunglei by 1987 and a low power transmitter for relay of programme at Saiha by 1987-88.
- (v) Lunglei linked to Aizawl by telephone on 26.7.1986.
- (vi) Lunglei-Saiha UHF link by March, 1987.
- (vii) Establishment of a larger electronic telephone exchange at Aizawl by 1987-88 to replace present 800 lines Srowger Exchange.
- (viii) Establishment of Electronic Telex Exchange at Aizawl by 1987-88 and satellite earth Stations at Champai, Demagiri and Saiha
- (ix) 100% transport subsidy for transportation of wheat products from Gauhati of Sitchar to focal points in Mizoram.
- (x) Increase in the allocation of rice to Mizoram from 6000 to 6500 MT per month.
- (xi) Administrator has been given powers to sanction schemes upto Rs. 2 crores each.
- (xii) Establishment of a watch assembling unit in Mizoram.
- (xiii) Approval of Union Territory's proposal for 24 more rural link roads linking 67 villages and costing Rs. 211.40 lakhs under Rural Landless Employment Generation Programme.
- (xiv) Assistance to Union Territory under Central Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme



for construction of rain water collection system for individuals and community. For individual 75% of the total cost will be funded from ARWSP and assistance for community will be 100%. A project costing upto Rs. 1 crore and covering 100 villages has been agreed to.

- (xv) Construction of one 200 tonnes capacity godown in each of 20 blocks for storage of agricultural produce and foodgrains.
- (xvi) Setting up of a Fruit Processing Plant in cooperative sector in Mizoram.
- (xvii) Setting up of a Veterinary College in Mizoram.
- (xviii) Setting up of a Sports Complex at Aizawl after the scheme is received from the U.T. Administration.
- (xix) Establishment of Navodaya Vidyalaya in Mizoram.
- (xx) Establishment of an Industrial Growth Centre at Aizawl within the next two years at a cost of Rs. 6 crores out of which Rs. 2 crores will be from IDBI.
- (xxi) More cultural exchanges between Mizoram and the rest of the country.
- (xxii) Completion of 132 KV power lines from Kumarghat and Jiribam to Aizawl by December 1986 and April 1987 respectively.
- (xxiii) Arrangements for training of about 100 Mizoram power Engineers within the span of two years.

These decisions will be closely monitored with a view to giving an impetus to the developmental programmes of Mizoram. I am sure, with this thrust, the pace of development in Mizoram will be accelerat-

ed and Mizoram will enter a new phase of peace and prosperity.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I welcome the accord and any efforts made by the Government to bring peace to the sensitive parts of North-Eastern India. But this is one of the three accords, two already before us. Judging by the performance of the two accords and certain aspects of the non-implementability of these two accords, it is better that we have a hard look at the present accord.

This is the accord which confers special status on Mizoram. It is said that the accord is within the framework of the Constitution. I would have been happy if that is so. You have a proposal to amend the Constitution and now you say it is within the terms of the Constitution. What is this logic? You have agreed to amend certain articles of the Constitution and yet you say that this accord is strictly in accordance with the Constitution and the Mizo National Front has accepted, Mr. Laldenga has accepted the Constitution of India. I am not able to understand the logic of this. There are certain aspects of this accord which are very different from the patterns that we have earlier.

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We had Kashmir and then subsequently Nagaland and now we are going to have this varied and different patterns of the federal structure in this country. How long are you going to have this? How long are you going to have varying structures of our own States? Where is the guarantee that in future no State is going to ask for a certain special status for themselves? It is very strange that, when some of the States try to give importance to language and local culture, they are dubbed as chauvinistic. Government says that they are practising sub-nationalism. But here what you are doing is this. Clause 7 of the Accord says that Mizoram will have the special status of having trade with the border States, with the border countries. This

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

is a concession which has not been given to the earlier two States which enjoy a special status. This is something which is unique, even though it could be under a particular agreement signed between the Government of India and that particular country. But, whatever it is, this is fraught with serious consequences. It mentions only about locally produced commodities. How are you going to prevent commodities moving into that particular territory from West Bengal, Assam and other States and then from there crossing over to China and other countries as locally produced commodities? How are you going to stop that?

Another aspect of this Accord is this. Already there are statements of Mr. Laldenga that he would strive for the integration of all the Mizos in the adjoining territories of Tripura, Assam and other areas. And, strangely enough, the Accord mentions this. Even though the Government of India says that it did not agree to this, yet, a mention was made in the Accord. Why was a mention made in the Accord when the Government of India did not agree to the integration of the Mizos? The Accord very clearly says, "Well, for the time being, we do not agree". But you are showing the way. The way is that article 3 of the Constitution is available and any State can resort to that. That is, this is a direct invitation to the Mizos to agitate for the integration of a United Mizo State. Is it proper? Why was it done? Where was the necessity for such a mention to be made in the Accord when the Government of India did not agree to their conditions? When Mr. Laldenga visited his place, on the first day, there was a huge crowd and in that meeting the first sentence he uttered was that he would strive for a United Mizo State—he does not say 'State', he says 'United Mizo Nation'; that is how he refers. Now, how is it consistent with the spirit of the Accord which says that it is within the four walls of the Constitution.

The third point which I would like to mention is Clause 9 of the Accord which

mentions about the minorities, the protection that the Government of India and the future State Government would give to the local minorities. But it does not say anything about the Chakma minority who form about one-third of the population there. Already the Mizos have declared the minorities as infiltrators; they say that they are outsiders; they are prepared to wage a war against them; they say, they do not want them. The Government of India have already given them protection. They have been rehabilitated and for them there is a District Council. What are you going to do with the District Council? Are you going to abolish this Council? Are you going to say to them, "You do not have any Council"? Are you going to leave this big minority to the mercy of the Mizos who have already declared that they are for a Mizo land only and no other minority; even the Chakmas will be permitted to stay there.

The Accord has got the political overtones. It is because before the signing of this accord by the Government of India and the Government of Mizoram with Laldenga there was another agreement which was signed by Congress-I and the Mizo National Front in which they have agreed to certain terms and conditions, they have agreed for a coalition Government, they have agreed that the chief ministership would be given to Laldenga, etc. The entire present accord is depending very much on this arrangement. If this, arrangement is disturbed, then this accord is not going to be implemented. In other words, Laldenga might return to the path of insurgency. This has to be clarified.

Regarding laying down of arms, just now we have been told that about 550 people or so have laid down their arms. I do not know whether Government of India has feelers as to how many people are there underground and how many are to lay down the arms. It is merely said that we hope that all of them will come forward and lay. They do not say "lay down the arms". Very carefully laying down of the arms is avoided. Surrender is certainly avoided. It is only depositing the arms. O.K., we have no

objection to the depositing of the arms. But how many are going to deposit the arms and when are they going to deposit the arms ?

Then, there is the question of confidence. I would ask the Home Minister a straight question. Do you feel that you have full confidence in Mr. Laldenga ? Looking to his background, his earlier episodes—slipping out of agreements, agreeing to something and running out of it are the matters of history. We know what type of man he is. He is a man who would not leave unless he achieves a thing. Mizos have got full faith in him. When he says that you wait, I will ultimately fight and get you a Mizo land, an United Mizo land, Mizos are going to listen to him because they look to him as a man like Mosses who would lead them to the promised land, flowing with milk and honey. When that milk and honey is no longer there in those hilly areas of Mizoram, I am sure he is going to wage a war against the Government again.

These are the doubts which I have and I would request the Minister to clarify them.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I quite feel that more home work has gone into the accord on Mizoram than those of Punjab and Assam. Because negotiations themselves lasted for merely a decade. Our experience in respect of Punjab and Assam accords have not been particularly happy. At the same time it would not be correct to judge the Mizoram accord by the same yardstick. However, people of India would not really grudge a liberal approach to Mizoram in view of their relative cultural and political isolation from the mainstream of India.

But the timing and the manner of conclusion of the accord has raised many grave, genuine and widespread doubts in the country. Sir, the country has to be assured that the promises to treat Mizoram as special category State would not be the same as bestowing a special status on the State which could be at a future date interpreted as being even

remotely analogous to that of J&K under the Article 370.

Again, Sir, doubts as regards Clause 4.3 II should be removed. That Clause says :

“That no Act of Parliament in respect of religious practices and ownership and transfer of land even criminal and civil law would be made applicable to Mizoram unless the Assembly of Mizoram agrees to that.”

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : They are all tribals.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Well I am aware of the fact that something of the kind has been provided under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution for tribal areas of the erstwhile composite Assam State as far back as 1952 but, I think, this goes a little beyond and this was done only in the case of Nagaland. So I would like to know whether it further entails any special Constitution amendment.

As has been pointed out rightly by Shri Madhav Reddi ji this demand of greater Mizoram has been raised right in the Agreement and it has been left open. Both the parties have stated their position. In fact, our Prime Minister who, of course, had an outlandish outing soon after the Accord in Mizoram during that visit ruled out the possibility of greater Mizoram altogether but Laldenga keeps on promising that to the Mizo people. Therefore, naturally the doubts arise. I am one of those who believes that Mizos living in northern Tripura or Manipur would not be very enthusiastic about the whole idea of greater Mizoram because the Mizos in Mizoram belong to one tribe, the Lushai tribe, while the Mizos living in northern Tripura or in Manipur belong to other tribes, namely, {Kuku Chin, Lakhers, Pawis, etc. They would not be particularly interested in greater Mizoram. So we would like to know whether there is something more than what is contained in the Accord in regard to this demand for greater Mizoram.

On behalf of my party I raised one point even at that time. I do not know

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

how Mr. Arjun Singh and Mr. Antony as Vice-President and General Secretary respectively of the Congress (I) party were associated with the process of conclusion of this Accord. I am not raising a technical question. Our party has no particular stake in that tiny Union Territory but the point here is that the same procedure was adopted when Sheikh Abdullah was installed as Chief Minister in Jammu and Kashmir and we know what bitter experience this nation has had and how the problem is still smouldering in Kashmir. Our Prime Minister and our Minister and Congress (I) members do not miss an opportunity to lecture to us how such problems have to be looked at from trans-party angle. I would like to know whether this Government even on the question of Mizoram has approached the problem from that broader angle.

In regard to protection of minorities, well, there is a provision in the Accord but reports are that minorities are feeling unsafe. Prof. Ranga was saying there is the question of minorities in Mizoram who are not feeling safe as pointed by Shri Madhav Reddi ji and Chakmas are likely to move in greater number because of their persecution in Bangladesh. So this is going to pose a great problem.

Lastly this provision to allow the new State to do trade with neighbouring countries needs to be elucidated I would not say that China is a neighbouring country of Mizoram but Bangladesh and Burma are neighbouring countries. Nothing would prevent the new Government in Mizoram from doing trade with these countries. Or, you may say under the agreement any such trade has to be a part of the larger international agreement to be concluded by the Government of India itself. But again, differences may arise between the State Government of Mizoram and Government of India. How are these differences going to be settled? Will this not again lead to insurgency? So, some of these questions have to be categorically answered.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): The autonomy which is being

given to Mizoram is beyond the permissible limits. I do not know why the Government of India have taken such a wrong step. It means that whoever creates some problems or whoever goes against the Government of India, those people will be rewarded by some further safeguards. It is a clear indication for the future, for any State or for any terrorist group to take advantage of such situation. The Government has showed them a way in this regard. This tendency has to be controlled. I do feel that the inefficiency of the Government of India in controlling the actions of the Mizo rebels has led to this agreement. I say that the Government should have taken appropriate steps much earlier. For the last twenty years, they have allowed the people to cross the border which enabled them to get all the armaments from the neighbouring countries. Without controlling any of these things, they have now taken this up and they have given some special status to the State. And it is nothing but this distribution of power between the Congress and Mr. Laldenga because as per the agreement, Shri Laldenga would be the Chief Minister and Congress (I) representative would be the Deputy Chief Minister alongwith 5 Ministers. So, this is not at all an Accord. It is nothing but power distribution between Congress people because they just cannot remain without power. Any person can understand the Accord only in this way.

Why has the Minister assured in his statement about all that help to Mizoram, now only? What happened in the last twenty years? Why did they—all those Central Ministers—not go to Mizoram much earlier? What prevented them in the past to go over there and to extend all the help required, the transport facilities, telephone facilities, TV facilities and so on? Why were all these benefits not extended to them, prior to this agreement? Only now they have realised that the State is in need of all these things! Only now, they have come to know about all these facts! That means that they only want to capture power by providing all these facilities through this agreement. They want to go in for elections and they are trying to capture power by providing all these things. That is the main intention

of this accord. When the State is in trouble and when it needs those transport facilities and those 132 KV sub-stations, why could you not help them earlier ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They should have done it earlier.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Why have you not taken up all this work much earlier ? Why are all the Central Ministers including the Minister for Agriculture going there only now ?

In my opinion, this accord indirectly shows the inefficiency of the Central Government in controlling the law and order situation as also the border security problem. It is the same story everywhere Sir. You are not able to control the infiltration into Punjab and Punjab problem is created. You are not able to control infiltration from China and Pakistan and some other problem may arise. You will think of taking decisions only then. Why don't take appropriate action at the appropriate moment ? I would request the Minister, rather I demand that early decisions should be taken after judging the matter expeditiously. You take decisions only after something happens and the situation goes out of control.

This accord which gives special autonomy to the State of Mizoram is in no way good. You treat Mizoram on par with other States so that some other States do not get a chance to create some nuisance. They may ask the same special privileges in future. Shri Laldenga also may create problems in Assam, Nagaland and Manipur by asking for Greater Mizoram. You may have to decide about all these things before coming to a conclusion. The hon Minister may take all these points into consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram is an important achievement for us. Now we shall have to see how to solve all these problems ? We have to assure those people who have doubts in their mind in regard to the Settlement.

Now the question is whether we should solve such problems through military action or by negotiating with all the concerned parties ? I feel that our hon. Home Minister should find solution of the problem by holding negotiations. Every discerning person will welcome this move. We are pained when our opposition Members try to mislead the people in regard to this Settlement.

The statement of the hon. Home Minister itself offers solution to a number of problems. The cultural and geographical characteristics of Mizoram and other North-Eastern States are quite distinct *vis-a-vis* the rest of the country. During the days of the freedom struggle of the country, Mizoram remained aloof from it. Now we have to ensure that these regions join the mainstream of the nation. The result of our efforts in this regard must be reflected in the North-Eastern States.

A number of things have appeared in the newspapers in regard to this Accord and many things have been said in both the Houses. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the proposed State of Mizoram will be of a State of special status or a state of special category ? If it is a State with special status, it can be compared with Jammu and Kashmir or Nagaland and if it is a special category State, every one will welcome it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether other regions in the North-Eastern region, such as Arunachal Pradesh, would also be accorded the status of a State ? If so, by when will it be accorded the status of a State ? Will Arunachal Pradesh be treated as a special category state and provided assistance in the same way as is being provided to Mizoram ? If you do not provide similar help to Arunachal Pradesh, the people of Arunachal Pradesh may think that the Government of India provided assistance to Mizoram because some people took up arms against the country and challenged the sovereignty, the integrity and the unity of the country. To allay such misunderstanding it is essential that Arunachal Pradesh may be helped in the same way as Mizoram.

[Shri Harish Rawat]

I would also like to know by when are you going to grant statehood to Arunachal Pradesh? Will Arunachal Pradesh also be treated as a special category State and receive allocation from the Planning Commission in the same manner has been provided to Mizoram.

In Mizoram, there is also the problem of rehabilitation of the rebels who had taken up arms against India. You will have to provide funds for their rehabilitation. I would also like to know that the rebels who lay down their arms and are provided funds for rehabilitation, can also be absorbed in the police or in the armed forces later on or not? Has this matter been considered? Secondly, what steps have been taken to ensure that those rebels, to whom funds will be provided for rehabilitation, may not use the funds to purchase arms and turn hostile? What guarantee is there that they will not continue contact with hostile elements like People's Liberation Army of Manipur, T.N.V. and National Socialist Council of Nagaland in the North-Eastern region in future and will not provide help to the elements engaged in anti-national activities in Nagaland, Manipur and elsewhere? What mechanism have you evolved to monitor these things?

The underground rebels, who lay down arms, will continue their relations with foreign countries because they are getting arms from countries like Bangladesh, China etc. Have you raised this matter with Laldenga to ensure that they do not continue their contacts with them? Otherwise a situation may come when taking advantage of these contacts, they may take up arms in future in case they feel aggrieved over some issue. On the one hand, you have integrated them in the mainstream of the country and given them respectable place in politics and on the other hand if they again take up arms in future, a serious situation might be created. It is a border state and arms can be smuggled from other countries. Therefore, there is need to consider the matter seriously.

Laldenga has made some clarification in regard to the Mizo nation in the context

of the concept of Greater Mizoram. Although the situation is not clear completely yet some hazy picture does emerge. If Laldenga talks of Greater Mizo State, the people of the neighbouring States like Manipur will become apprehensive. I would like to know whether there is any provision in the agreement that Laldenga may be advised not to raise such demands so that the problems which are already there in the North-Eastern region are not further complicated and he may give up his demand for Greater Mizo State.

My last question is in regard to general amnesty. We treat the statement of Prime Minister in the context of general amnesty as official statement of the Government of India but what Laldenga has said after this creates doubts in our mind. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether general amnesty also covers those persons who are guilty of serious offences like murder of the policemen and security personnel and who have been apprehended after great efforts? May I know whether those persons would also be given general amnesty who have fled to other countries after committing murders here and do not lay down arms by then? I would also like to know whether there is any deadline for laying down arms? After some time when Laldenga becomes the Chief Minister, he will have some influence over his State. In this respect, doubts arise that when he becomes the Chief Minister of the State, the rebels may or may not lay down arms. Therefore, a deadline should be fixed for laying down arms and that those people who do not lay down arms after this date will not be covered by the general amnesty.

With those words, I welcome the Accord concluded in regard to Mizoram and on behalf of the House I convey my thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister.

[English]

**SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY** (Visakhapatnam) : At one time it appeared as though we had entered into a new era of understanding and peace, accords and

harmony. But then, the aftermath of the accord was something very unhappy. It was disappointing. We were all disillusioned. Therefore I do not expect something better as far as this Accord is also concerned.

Sir, the trends are ominous. Already there is sufficient evidence that all is not going to be well. Even before the ink on the Accord is dry, Laldenga issued a statement to which the Prime Minister had immediately reacted saying that he was totally disappointed and surprised. Laldenga had asked for a Greater Mizoram. This is the first shot which he fired from Calcutta. When several Chief Minister had opposed this, the Prime Minister immediately raised his voice and said that he agreed with the rest of the Chief Ministers. But then the fact remains that it is a basic concept of the Mizo National Front. In the year 1961 even when it was founded, the objective was stated to be "to unite all the Mizos and bring them within one political boundary." Therefore, they stand by their demands. The Chief of the Mizo National Army recently said that the concept of Greater Mizoram was not given up and if they could not realise it now, sooner or later they are bound to realise it. They are well bent and hell bent about it on getting their dream fulfilled. Even in this respect the Government have not lagged behind.

Let me read the paragraph 8 in the statement laid on the Table of the House some days back by the hon. Minister.

"The Memorandum of settlement refers to the question of Greater Mizoram which was raised by the MNF delegation and mentions that Article 3 of the Constitution of India prescribes the procedure in this regard but that the Government cannot make any commitment in this respect."

It is said, "They cannot make any commitment". They have not rejected it they have not opposed it, they are entertaining this idea, they have not closed the options, and therefore, Laldenga and others are within their own right to expect something more to hap-

pen. Therefore, the Central Government is also to blame, if blame is necessary.

And another point, my friend, and colleague and leader of the party Shri Madhav Reddi has mentioned about border trade with foreign countries. Mizoram can have trade with foreign countries of course border countries. That is highly objectionable, and it is unprecedented and this has never been there. For this purpose the Government intend to go to the extent of amending the Constitution as well. I think we will not be able to agree to this.

Again, Sir, you see the speeches made by Shri Laldenga. He has said that every Indian should obtain special passes even to visit the State, much less to settle down and own property, land, etc. This is the special privilege they are wanting to have, Laldenga more than once stated in several public meetings that they are a separate nation. Is it a nation within a nation? He said, "We have become known to the world because we are Mizos. It is because of men who tried to build the 'Mizo nation' that the Mizo nation is known to the world".

So, they call themselves a separate nation, a nation within the nation. That is how it is being interpreted. Now it is being given a separate statehood. Let us clearly understand this.

When some officers of IAS and IPS were appointed to the Mizoram State—he went to the extent of writing to the Home Minister that they do not want them and that those officers do not deserve to be posted there. They are not acceptable to them on grounds of merit and suitability. He is objecting to their appointment. So, now Laldenga is not agreeable even for people coming from outside through All India services. That is the position.

Regarding amnesty, I must say a word. Even the Union Government's position is that "activists still in jail would not be released immediately". But what does Laldenga say? He says: "On completion of laying down of arms remaining sentences of those convicted

[Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty]

and serving sentences will be pardoned. Pending cases will be withdrawn." He is of that view. He declares it. Amnesty, pardon and everything has been announced by him unilaterally. What does the Union Minister, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, say in this regard? He says that the question of amnesty will be finalised in due course. And what Mr. Laldenga says I have already told you. Now, whose words will prevail here? Is there any understanding on that aspect? Will it last at all? Now, we all wish and pray that this strife torn area must become normal. But we have got our own doubts and misgivings. I expect the hon. Minister to give answer to these points.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am grateful to the hon. Members for providing me yet another opportunity to explain some of the misgivings that have been raised after signing of the accord with Shri Laldenga on the issue of Mizoram.

Most of the hon. Members, who have raised certain queries seem to be little unaware, perhaps, they have not read the accord itself or they have read only the statements which are reported to have been appearing in the press before the accord was signed and some controversy which, unfortunately, triggered off after the accord. The Government of India's position is very clear. We do not wish to look beyond what has been contained in the accord. This is the first thing.

So many people talked about many facets of the accord which are not strictly according to the letter and spirit of the accord. The letter and spirit of the accord is mutual confidence.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Where is the letter and where is the spirit?

S. BUTA SINGH : Letter is in the clauses and spirit is behind. So both go together.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The spirit is under it.

S. BUTA SINGH : All right, it will come up.

Shri Madhav Reddi posed a question "Do you have confidence in Shri Laldenga" May I take the liberty of putting the question the other way round. I think, Mr. Laldenga has confidence in the Government of India; that is why, this accord has been signed. We would really like to place our confidence. That is why, we went a step forward in ending this two-decade old disturbed condition in Mizoram. I am sure, this House will be one with us when we make any such effort to bring those people, who are misled, who are carried away, who are taught things which do not go in conformity with the Constitution of India and the efforts which cut at the roots of the integrity and the unity of the country, to the understanding with the involvement through negotiations, peaceful means, that their misapprehension are allayed, that they are given a chance to mix up with the rest of the country, given a chance to feel one with the rest of the nation, given a chance to have their aspirations fulfilled and their respective native places are allowed full development involvement in the national developmental endeavours. It is this spirit which guided both the Government of India and Shri Laldenga to come to this accord and I am sure that under the dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Government of India has come out with a full-dress, a complete package of development for the people of Mizoram. There does not need to be any more evidence of confidence and the interest of the people concerned and the Government of India cannot be measured in any other way than the announcement which I made a few minutes back before I rose to clarify some of the points raised by the hon. Members. This is a whole-some package. Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari Ji led the team keeping in view of the solemn pledge given to the people of Mizoram by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, when he visited, that Mizoram could not have its full share of development because for two decades the situation of insurgency, violence, families getting involved into violent activities, people forcing them, their own kith and kin, to leave their State and go across



the border, do thing which are detrimental to the unity of the country. That is why the development of Mizoram could not take place along with the other States of North East. Therefore, since it was hampered, since it could not be brought at par with the rest of the country, special measures were announced, and I am happy to announce this morning today before this august House that we are going all out to see that even the most neglected parts of our country are given due care and attention.

Many questions have been raised. First of all, the issue of Greater Mizoram has been raised. The reported statement of Shri Laldenga on Greater Mizoram has raised this kind of controversy. In the Memorandum itself it has been made amply clear, and for my sake it has been read by most of the hon. Members, that when this question was raised, the Constitutional position was explained to Shri Laldenga... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the Constitutional position ?

S. BUTA SINGH : It is given in the Memorandum itself. Shri Madhav Reddi read it, you mentioned it. But, Sir whatever the Constitutional provision is there, it can be done only and only if you follow that particular procedure within the Constitution of India and the first and the foremost condition is the involvement, the participation of all the areas. And, Sir, no less than the elected Chief Ministers of all the States next very morning in Aizawl made it categorically clear that nothing doing, the borders are clearly demarcated and no State is going to be a party to such a thing. It was made clear and he accepted this position... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Who accepted this position ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Laldenga.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Laldenga has not accepted this position.

S. BUTA SINGH : Perhaps you have not accepted it. He has accepted

this position. Therefore, Sir, there is no question that this kind of a thing could be allowed. The position was made very clear to Shri Laldenga Ji... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : If the position was very clear, then why was this paragraph inserted in the agreement, thereby keeping certain things open ? After all, anybody can take recourse to Article 3, even this being within the accord or not being within the accord. It was specifically mentioned in the accord.

S. BUTA SINGH : During the negotiations this was mentioned by him and this is the answer by the Government of India which was just placed as a part of the Memorandum.

Regarding the border trade, most of the hon. Members have tried to mix up the system of foreign trade with this kind of border trade in a local given geopolitical situation. I would welcome Shri Raghuma Reddy Ji to kindly use the pass given to him by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and travel all over the country because sitting here in Delhi, coming from Hyderabad, he wants to talk about the people living in Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and all that. Really it is very difficult.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : What is the wrong in that ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Nothing wrong. I want you to go and see the conditions under which they live. Sir, he has a card, he can go anywhere. I think as a Member of Parliament he can travel. I think this is mentioned in the identity card itself that from one railway station to any railway station in the country he can travel and there are facilities.

*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : They have not visited Amritsar.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is allowed.

*(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH : About the places which are not linked with rail from the Railway station, there is transport available to the remotest corners of the country.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We are not entitled to travel freely.

S. BUTA SINGH : Those hon. members who are interested in studying the condition of North Eastern Region, if a request is made, we will be able to provide them facilities to go and meet the people of North Eastern Region so as to enable them to understand the part of the country which has not so far been able to assimilate with the rest of the country. North East has been neglected for this purpose. Many people in the other parts of the country do not know their living conditions, their culture, their habits, their tradition. These are quite different from what is available in the rest of the country. Why I was saying this much, because Shri Raghuma Reddy was trying to mix up certain provisions which have been made for the tribal traditions for the culture of the tribals. It is also given in the Constitution itself. It is nothing beyond or outside the Constitution of India.

I was mentioning about border trade. The border trade is nothing new. Most of the States which are on the border of other countries have this kind of practice. These are the articles of daily consumption, perishable commodities like vegetable, fruit, food articles. All that is said is that border trade is confined to locally produced or grown agricultural commodities. Further the scheme in this regard is to be formulated by the Central Government. This should not be lost sight of. It is also subject to the international arrangements with the neighbouring countries. Therefore, this kind of border trade is sought to be mixed up with something called an independent trade, whether it is with Burma or China. China is not Mizoram's neighbour if I

may say so as Tamil Nadu is not a neighbour of Pakistan. Similarly Mizoram has hardly any link with China. Therefore, whatever is there, it has to cross Burma or Bangladesh. This kind of border trade or trade whatever you may call it has been from centuries.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : There may not be inflow of arms under the guise of trade. The name of China has been mentioned in this context.

*[English]*

S. BUTA SINGH : That is why I made it clear that the scheme will have to be approved by the Government of India under the over all international trade system, rules passed by the august House. Therefore, there is nothing new in this and we should not...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Home Minister gave an impression just now that this practice is right now in vogue in some States of the country. I would like the Home Minister to point out as to which are the States which have this benefit ?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : One is Jammu and Kashmir.

HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let the Home Minister reply ?

S. BUTA SINGH : This was the arrangement between West Bengal and border areas of Bangladesh. There was a regular, some kind of trade agreement according to which this kind of local trade was allowed. These are the things. The terrain is so difficult that you have to depend upon the local availability, accessibility. These are perishable commodities, vegetable, cocanber, jinger, fruit, orange, pine apple and things like that.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Was it regulated ? West Bengal cannot be treated as a separate country. It is the State of India.

S. BUTA SINGH : My answer to this question is this. The whole thing will be under the supervision of the Government of India. If you want me, I can read out the whole thing. But I thought this is not to be stretched beyond a point.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : No need of reading.

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : I come from a State that is also on the border with Bangladesh. There is a long border with Bangladesh. I am not aware of any agreement on the border trade between India and Bangladesh. If there is some agreement of border trade between West Bengal and Bangladesh, I would like to know whether the Minister would also see to it that there is a border trade between Meghalaya and Bangladesh...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Your name is not there.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Let me finish my sentence. What have to say on a similar agreement between Meghalaya and Bangladesh ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your name is not there; please take your seat.

S. BUTA SINGH : The trade agreement between India and Bangladesh was signed on 28-3-72. It contains a specific provision for border trade between the two countries. Article IV of the Trade agreement mentions that in order to meet the day-to-day requirements of the people living within the 16 KM belt of border between West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya Tripura and Mizoram on the one hand and Bangladesh on the other, and with a view to providing facilities to these people to dispose of their goods, border trade shall be allowed in specific commodities as provided in the agreement. Although as a result of this agreement border trade between the two countries started in the middle of April, 1972, it was discontinued from October, 1972. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, this has been there in fact. What is wrong if I have stated that ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you may please sit down.

S. BUTA SINGH : Even now whatever agreements have to be made they have to be made; the schemes will have to be prepared under the guidance of the Central Government. That is what I wanted to say. (*Interruptions*). Now, about the special status also, there is no such status which has been granted to Mizoram, which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution of India. Protection of customary laws and practices have been provided in the Constitution in respect of Nagaland also. The social practices and customs of Mizos are so distinct that it would not be desirable to bring them at one shot within the range of laws made for others. At the same time, the settlement contains in-built provisions which enable the Mizos to integrate themselves with the rest of the country. Therefore the criticism betrays a lack of appreciation of the special problems of the north east region as a whole. These problems have to be tackled with understanding, care and sympathy. The Constitution-makers had recognised this problem. It is therefore incorrect to say that special provision is against the provisions of the Constitution of India.

Now, Sir, having said that I would like to assure the august House...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : One point...

S. BUTA SINGH : I am coming to all the points. Why are you impatient ?

One point was made about the rights and privileges of the minority community. Perhaps that was in your mind.

The minority tribes in Mizoram, viz., Lakhers, Pawis and Chakmas have been given a measure of autonomy and self-governance in their day to day affairs under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. During the talks the MNF had demanded abolition of District Councils for Chakmas. The minority tribes were, therefore, apprehensive about their interests knowing the stand of MNF on the issue and represented to the Government that their

[S. Buta Singh]

rights should be protected. In order to allay the fears of minority tribes, not only the Government did not accept the demand of MNF but included a specific provision in the Settlement that the rights and privileges of the minority tribes as envisaged under the Constitution would be preserved and protected and their economic and social advancement would be ensured. Therefore, the minorities of Mizoram have welcomed this Accord. This is a proof. The minorities feel that their interests and rights are well safe guarded under the Accord itself.

Now, Sir some hon. Members wanted an assurance that the MNF will not extend their activities to help the extremist groups. This has been made amply clear in some of the statements which have appeared after the Accord was signed, after Mr. Laldenga went to Mizoram. This has come out in those statements. The MNF itself has made it categorically clear that it has nothing to do with some organisations which are working against the interests of the county, which are indulging in violence. They said, they have no connection with those organisations. I can only hope that in future also, while this Accord is being applied, while it is being worked, the MNF will keep their solemn pledge and they will devote their full attention, undivided attention for the betterment of the people of Mizoram, for the development of Mizoram.

With these words, I hope that I have met most of the points raised by the hon. Members.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Clause 4 (2) mentions about the amendment of the Constitution. May I know, in what respect the Constitution is going to be amended ?

*(Interruptions)*

**S. BUTA SINGH :** Sir, a very important arrangement as a result of this Accord is the grant of statehood to Mizoram. Yes, it is necessary. It is because, the present strength of the Assembly is 30 and the number has to be increased. For

that, this House is the competent forum and the Constitution is a document which has to be amended.

If the hon. Member can do without it, I will be very happy, if he can spare me from this kind of work.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The House stands adjourned for Lunch and would re-assemble at 2.10 p. m.

13.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

*[Translation]*

- (i) Need to extend the Haldia-Allahabad National Waterway up to Kanpur

**SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur)** Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the following matter—

With a view to accelerating and improving the transport system in the country, the Government have, besides the Rail transport, declared the river Ganga from Allahabad to Haldia as a National Waterway so as to utilize the big rivers as waterways, which is a commendable step. Unfortunately, the major industrial town like Kanpur of Uttar Pradesh which is situated along the river Ganga has not been included in the said waterway whereas its inclusion is justified from every point of view.

I, therefore, request the Government of India that a fresh survey may be conducted and Kanpur may be included in the above national waterway in order to ensure the speedy industrial development of Kanpur.

- (ii) Need to connect Giridih with Kodarma and Kodarma with Hazaribagh by a railway line.

SHRI TILAKDHARI SINGH (Kodarma) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to raise the following matter :—

Hazaribagh circle of Bihar State should be linked by a railway line. For this purposes, a railway line should be laid from Giridih to Kodarma and from Kodarma to Hazaribagh. Previously, many Railway Ministers made an announcement regarding linking of Hazaribagh with a railway line. But so far no action has been taken.

I would request the Government to link Hazaribagh with Giridih and Kodarma with Hazaribagh by a railway line.

[English]

- (iii) Need to send a team to Ahmednagar to assess the gravity of situation caused by drought and to render necessary relief to the farmers.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon) : Sir, for the last three years the condition of Ahmednagar district is highly deplorable in all aspects, e. g. due to absence of the rain, its entire area is under the grip of famine. The farmers' and the people's condition has gone from bad to worse. They are to walk miles together in search of water. The drought has affected adversely thousands of acres of sugarcane and grape crops, horticulture and vegetable crops. This has resulted in non-repayment of loans to the Banks by the small and medium farmers. The area of the entire district should be covered in the Crop Insurance Scheme for the above crops in 1985-86. Government should send a team to study the whole situation and to help the farmers. Their grievances are genuine and the Government may look into them.

- (iv) Need to accelerate the process of setting up a "Navodaya Vidyalaya" in rural area of district Alwar, Rajasthan.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Sir, the rural area of District Alwar, Raj-

asthan State, has been tentatively examined for setting up a Navodaya Vidyalaya as per the new Education Policy of the Government. Selected talented students of rural areas would get impetus in their educational, academic career in such institutions. These institutions would be able to create an environmental and academic improvement in outlook and thinking of students. The spirit of national integration, secularism and patriotism would be deeply imbibed in the character of students studying in these institutions. The Union Government have to come forward with a time-bound programme of providing at least one such educational institution in each and every district of the nation. But the present pace of progress in selection of sites, providing funds, pattern of teaching staff and school curriculum needs acceleration in this matter.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to accelerate the process of setting up a Navodaya Vidyalaya in the rural area of District Alwar, Rajasthan State, so that students of rural areas may soon get an opportunity to exhibit their talent and ability.

- (v) Need to establish a centre for women's studies at Berhampur University of Orissa to carry on research studies on the development of women.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : The setting up of the department for human resources development has drawn the attention on the fact that women in India constituted the largest unprivileged section of society and needed to be brought on a par with men by encouraging wider participation of the women at all levels of activity. The Prime Minister has appropriately emphasized on the functions of the voluntary organisations with appropriate programme chalked out by the various ministries, especially for the development of women and children.

I propose the Centre for Women Studies be encouraged to carry on research studies on the development of women. A centre for Women's Studies may be established at Berhampur University of Orissa.

[Translation]

- (vi) Need to provide adequate financial assistance to the state Government of Rajasthan for rendering relief to victims of heavy rains in Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar and other areas of Rajasthan.

**SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my constituency crops worth of crores of rupees have been destroyed, hundreds of people have been killed and thousands of houses have been washed away, due to heavy rains. In Kota city alone, more than 50 persons have died and more than 500 houses have been destroyed and movable property worth crores of rupees has been washed away in the floods.

Many ponds constructed in Kota at the time when it was a princely state, are in ruins due to the carelessness of the Administration and thousands of hectares of land is under 3 to 10 ft. of water. Hundreds of cattlehead have perished due to floods. Raw material worth crores of rupees has been lost in several factories. The District Administration has sought the assistance of several social organisations of Kota but that is completely inadequate. The State Government does not have the capacity to compensate even 10 or 20 per cent of the loss suffered in Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar districts.

Therefore, through you I request the Government of India, to give orders to the State Government to conduct a survey about the flood affected people of Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar Districts immediately. Central Government should provide financial help to the State Government to compensate the loss of life and property and also issue strict orders to the State Government to immediately shift flood prone colonies to other places. It should also be asked to provide financial help and loans to the poor people and to assist them in rebuilding their houses and for immediate repairs of damaged ponds, canals and roads.

[English]

- (vii) Need to settle the long-standing demands of Gramin Bank employees.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulu-beria):** Thousands of Gramin Bank employees have come to Delhi from different parts of the country to stage a *Dharna* at Boat Club today (29.7.1986) under the banner of All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association to fulfil their long-standing demands. The demands include immediate structural change ensuring viability of Gramin bank equal pay for equal job, creation of negotiating forum, regularisation of messengers and promotion policy for officers etc.

Different study groups appointed by the government on Reserve Bank of India have highly appreciated the sincere efforts of Gramin Bank staff for the effective implementation of all Government programmes meant for rural poor. These banks are running in losses in spite of best results. They are known for service to the poor and reasons for loss are inbuilt Ethical norm of equal pay for equal job has been denied. To ensure viability and equal pay for equal job, let the structure be reorganised.

I urge upon the Government to take positive steps to fulfil their long standing demands negotiating with the representatives of All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association and solve the problem in the interest of the rural poor.

- (viii) Need to amend the handloom reservation order to protect the silk powerloom industry and handloom industry in Karnataka.

**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South):** The reservation of 22 items such as special sarees, dhotis and lungis with borders any other embellishments for handlooms has seriously affected the well being of nearly 75,000 powerloom operators in Bangalore district and other areas of the State which were providing employment to 15 lakh persons. Most of the exportable silk goods of Karnataka which have an excellent international demand are manufactured on powerlooms only.

Out of 30,000 silk powerlooms in the country, 23,000 are in Karnataka alone. Out of these more than 90% of powerloom units are having one to four powerlooms installed in their residential places and are working on cottage industry with the owner and their family members providing the labour force. By Handloom Reservation Order, these powerlooms are severely affected. It will result in throwing 10 lakhs of people out of jobs. Out of total export of silk, more than 38% in 1985-86 is from powerloom sector. The silk ex-fabric export will come down due to handloom reservation order resulting in loss in precious foreign exchange.

It is requested that immediate action should be taken by the Centre to amend the Handloom Reservation Order suitably so that both the silk powerloom industry and handloom industry in Karnataka will survive. This is a matter of urgent public importance affecting 15 lakh persons in Karnataka.

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, I beg to propose and with all the humility and affection at my command seek the cooperation of the House that item No. 8 "Further discussion on the situation in Punjab" may be taken up after item No. 9.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : This is something unparliamentary. Further discussion on Punjab is a listed item.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. No. It is not unparliamentary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is some sanctity about the Business, before the House for the day. According to that everybody plans his activities. In fact, she wants aberration and distortion of the Order Paper. We want to maintain its sanctity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not a new thing. Many things we have discussed like that. If the House feels..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not do it by vote.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not going to put it to vote. I am just putting before the House.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You have a commitment with us.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It will set a bad precedent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, no reason has been given. Some valid reason must be given. What is the reason for it ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us hear her.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Please give me the opportunity to tell you the reason. At 3 p.m. there is a meeting and the Home Minister has to attend that meeting because the meeting has been called by the Prime Minister with hon. Members of the Opposition. Therefore, we will not be able to finish this. It is already 2.25 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At 3.30 p.m. there is Business Advisory Committee meeting.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : It is an important matter and therefore, I suggest that we may postpone it.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, there was some informal meeting with the Home Minister and some draft is being discussed. All Opposition members have said that it is not acceptable to us. They want to see whether in the meeting with the Prime

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Minister it can be thrashed out. It is not possible at all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is an entirely different matter.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, this Punjab discussion will require at least two hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only one hour. We decided one hour.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Sir, I think the rules permit for the House to vary the Order Paper of the day according to the exigencies. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the Members to take their seat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : These are the enabling powers of the House but they have not been used.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Soz, please take your seat.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please take consent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will take consent.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You must support us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What about the others' consent? I am only telling you...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Soz, you please take your seat.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have already taken my seat Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are still standing up and you say you have taken your seat.

Yesterday, we have decided that we could spare only one hour, including the Minister's reply.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : No Sir. Two hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You go into the record, if you have any doubt.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Home Minister will take at least one hour Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Yesterday we decided that we would take one hour including the Minister's reply. Three members were yet to speak, but at that time Shri Sharma has taken his chance. So, only two are left. I have already told you who the two persons are.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : My name was there. You did not allow me to speak. It is there on the record Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Every party has to be given a chance. Therefore Shri Madhu Dandavate spoke for Janata Party. I never told that Shri Jaipal Reddy's name is there.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You agreed for three speakers Sir.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We told that we have only one hour. The Minister has gone out and definitely he cannot come and reply just now.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.G. SWELL : We are going away from the main point.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Who has to speak from RSP? *(Interruptions)*



**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Only two or three speakers are left.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** No, no. There are four.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** No, not four. There are only two. So, this will be over in half an hour. And if at all, I will see that today itself at about 4 PM or 4.30 PM, whether the Minister can come and give the reply. Now for some time, we will take up this 193.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** At least four hours must be allotted for this commissions of Inquiry Act. At six, you will adjourn the House. I cannot allow it.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT :** Can I make a submission Sir?

*(Interruptions).*

**SHRI G.G. SWELL :** We are going away from the main point. The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs has brought a proposal that the order of the day can be varied. That is the point. The order of the day could be varied. And she was good enough to give reasons for this. That is the subject and let us decide about it.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT :** In a spirit of cooperation—and I am underlining the word 'cooperation'—we can have the discussion today. As for the reply, we will leave it to the Home Minister to his convenience because we cannot adjust the time. Sir, there is another point. If you remember, yesterday last, we had decided to have one hour—half an hour for the speakers and half an hour for the Minister's reply. I do hope that the hon'ble members will stick to this half an hour schedule.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :** It was agreed to yesterday.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Reply can be given even tomorrow because that is the insignificant part of the debate.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :** Why are you all making an issue out of it? The whole thing is so insignificant.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** You are angry with us Sir.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I will proceed now. We are taking up only 193 and we have got half an hour.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Many of us have to speak on the Bill on Commissions of Inquiry Act. We will have to go away to the Prime Minister's meeting. You were saying that this would be over in half an hour. Isn't it?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** We are going to take up 193 only for half an hour. Then we will take up the Commissions of Inquiry Act. If the Minister returns, he will reply.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** When will we speak on Commissions of Inquiry Act?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** 4 hours time is there. You are welcome to speak.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Others can participate. What is there?

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** We have to go to this meeting and then there is the Business Advisory Committee meeting also. When can we speak?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** You are welcome to come and join the discussion. Anyway other members will be participating.

hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : SITUATION IN  
PUNJAB—Contd.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Mr. Indrajit Gupta, it is not the intention that you go to that meeting, and you cannot speak on the Bill on Commission of Inquiry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We take up discussion under Rule 193. Now Prof. Soz—a maximum of ten minutes.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the massacre of innocent bus passengers at Muktsar sent a wave of shock, anger and remorse throughout the length and breadth of the country, and my party has strongly condemned this barbaric massacre of innocent people. I will not go into the details now, and will not repeat what my colleagues have said here ; but I will only plead with the Government of India and the Home Minister.

Now the Treasury benches are represented only by Mr. Chidambaram, the lady Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Mrs. Ram Dulari Sinha. I want to impress upon the Government of India that the nation wants an end to this barbaric activity, wherever it takes place. Punjab is in turmoil. Therefore, if you have to prove your nerve, your resolve, you prove it in Punjab.

In the aftermath of Muktsar in Delhi, I must say that the Government here deserves a word of praise because Government of India and its agencies responded to the Delhi situation quickly and controlled it. I must congratulate the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, and I must also congratulate the people of Delhi. It was mentioned in today's *Hindustan Times* that "Delhi has shown restraint". I know Delhi has areas where *Trishuls* are being manufactured. There was some pressure. There were some killings, arson and loot. But not only has the Government responded quickly, but the people of

Delhi also showed some restraint. Therefore, I pay my tribute to the people of Delhi also.

I have promised that I will not delve deeper and repeat the details. Therefore, I will try to be very brief, but I request the Deputy Speaker to bear with me. I will now go to Punjab situation briefly. Mr. Barnala's response to Muktsar has not been pleasant to me. I know Mr. Barnala's compulsions. I have all sympathies for him and his colleagues. They are involved in a very difficult situation, but the expression 'backlash' has not given us any hope, and he should not have used this expression at all, because it is not the Sikhs alone who voted Mr. Barnala and his party to power in Punjab. It is the Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims—whatever be the number of Muslims in Punjab, who voted him to power. In Jammu and Kashmir, whenever we speak of unity, we speak of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs together. We do not leave however, out the Sikhs.

*Shere Kashmir Ka kya irshad,  
Hindu Muslim Sikh Ittehad*

So, it is the Hindus and Sikhs together who voted Akalis to power there. So, I feel it is squarely the responsibility of the Akali Dal Government in Punjab to restore perfect peace in Punjab. I do not say that they should be concerned with what is happening in Delhi, they should not be more concerned with Delhi. Let them leave Delhi to the care of the Central Government or whatever authorities there are ; and they should not be concerned primarily with the backlast ; they should be concerned how and why innocent people are killed in Punjab.

Now there is some hope. Punjab is burning ; Punjab is in turmoil, but I see some hope. Yesterday, I saw a newspaper report that Baba Amte lost all hope and he is agitating and moving from Amritsar to Delhi ; and when he organises a *Pad-yatra*. I can convey to the hon. Deputy Speaker and Madhujj that we must join it. But Baba Amte should not lose hope. He said his mission has failed. I want to convey to him through you—

he is a spiritual authority—that there is every hope that his mission will succeed ; we will have to succeed. I want to remind Baba Amte that in a Sikh village, entirely Sikh village ; there is only one Hindu family. I have forgotten the name of the village. That Hindu family is not only there, but for that village, a Sarpanch was elected there from the Hindu family ; Sarpanch is drawn from that family. Hindus and Sikhs and Muslims of this country are not essentially communal. So, therefore, we have every hope that the people of Punjab will respond to the situation and they will contribute to the strength, unity and integrity of India. So, Baba Amte and all of us together should join the peace march and restore amity and an atmosphere of peace in the troubled area of Punjab. So, now, Baba Amte and others, whosoever are interested in the unity and integrity of India, should not lose hope, whatever are the expressions of the Akali Government. You must show nerve only to contain the elements. You say all the time that there are anti-social elements. I beg to differ. You should say, politically motivated anti-social and anti-national elements. After all, what is happening in Punjab ? May be these elements are not merely anti-social elements. See what happened in Ahmedabad. These were not only rowdy elements but these were motivated rowdies. So, you will have to control them. For example, in Ahmedabad, it is not anti-social elements ; I must tell you that it was Hindu Vishwa Parishad. I had met some people while we were in the Circuit House ; some people drawn from the intelligence agencies said that they were Indians first ; they had informed the government that politically motivated anti-social elements were doing were in Ahmedabad and elsewhere. So, what is to be done ? The Central Government should continue to support the Akali Dal Government in Punjab and it must help Barnala Government to be up and doing. This phrase is rather used deliberately today. Barnala has to decide whether he will run Punjab or not and we must appeal to Badal and others to join their ranks ; they must join back Akali Dal. But it is not that easy that on my advice or even if we pass a resolution that Prakash Singh Badal will

respond. But we can urge Badalsahib and others to join Mr. Barnala. We want a strong Akali Government there. We want Barnala to rise to the occasion and assure us that he will help restore peace in Punjab.

Regarding border with Pakistan, every time people will say that Pakistan has been participating in this drama of destabilising our country. But Pakistan has been denying that charge and refusing to admit any of the charges that we levelled against Pakistan. I read in the synopsis this morning that Mr. Bhatia has made a suggestion. In the border with Pakistan, there could be an area of 3-5 kms. which you hand over to the army ; and if you cannot acquire it, if the government cannot acquire it, then you can get it on lease. Firstly, it will be possible for you to acquire it, but if you cannot get it, then get it on lease and solve this problem ; it is not difficult. So, you do that.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Get it on lease from whom ?

AN HON. MEMBER : From the farmers.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, the greatest responsibility falls on the shoulders of the Home Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Which Home Minister ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The Union Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh.

But, as the *Times of India* has said yesterday, it should not be rhetoric for the galleries. He should be specific.

Now, it is not that I am comparing the situation in Punjab with that in Ahmedabad. I am not counting the number of those people who were burnt alive in Ahmedabad. Six members of a family were burnt alive while a five-member contingent of SRP was standing. And, it is the Hindus who had told me that the SRP did not interfere. The list of the people who were responsible for burning them alive was available with the Chief Minister and Police Commissioner. The

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

Police Commissioner was half laughingly admitting that he had the list of those culprits with him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wind up now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Now, Sir, the Home Minister said so much yesterday that he would punish the holiest of holy but he should be more specific and punish those who are guilty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, please sit down, Prof. Kurien.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Let me conclude. I have to say a final word.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please sit down. Prof. Kurien.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : A Professor against another.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, this Punjab problem is not the problem of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is not also the problem of the Congress Party. It should be treated as a national problem, because India's unity and integrity is involved. Therefore, my party and my own self, we are against any political party taking any political advantage of the situation in Punjab, and therefore it must go on record that I feel that the Bandh that had been organised yesterday in Delhi was uncalled for and the Government of India responded to the situation and controlled the situation. Otherwise many wrong things could have happened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down now, otherwise I will say that your speech will not go on record.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am concluding. In Delhi what is happening? I want to pose a question. *Trisuls* are being manufactured here it has become a business for anti-national and communal elements.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken more than five minutes, please sit down now. Prof. Kurien.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am closing now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not to close. You sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am drawing your attention that there is a report in the Press, that these *trisuls* which cost them Rs. 12/- each are sold for Rs. 220/-each.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all. Prof. Kurien.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : This is very important, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are encroaching upon other Members' time. I have allowed only five minutes but you have taken more than ten minutes now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I want to say that no political party should take advantage of the situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : \*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Soz, please sit down. You are not cooperating; you have taken more than ten minutes. You sit down.

Prof. Kurien. Only five minutes.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. May I start by expressing my sympathies... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only five minutes, please.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Please give me seven minutes. May I first express my sympathies to the families of those inno-

cents who were massacred by the terrorists in Muktsar. At the same time, I want to pay my compliments to the people of Delhi and surrounding places like Haryana etc. for the restraint they are showing and that they are not acting in a way as the terrorists want them to behave.

In this connection I also compliment the Union Government and the concerned State Governments for their prompt action in suppressing any reaction that could have emerged from the terrorists action.

As Prof. Soz has just now said, this is not the time for political parties to take any political advantage. This is the time when political parties should join together and cooperate with the Government in solving the problem. He has mentioned about yesterday's bandh and consequent violence that have taken place. Such action will never help in solving these problems. Instead all political parties should join together and go to every house in Punjab and try to reach the message of peace and communal harmony to every home rather than conducting bandhs and aggravating the situation.

What is the real problem in Punjab ? Initially it was thought that it was a political problem. It is not a political problem. If it were a political problem, now since the Akali Dal is in power there, this should have been solved. It is not because of the fact that Chandigarh is not transferred to Punjab. Everybody knows that Government is committed to the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab. Can anybody assure that after Chandigarh is transferred to Punjab, terrorism will stop. I don't think anybody can. Actually the problem there is one of law and order and the other if terrorism emanating from the international desing, to destabilise our country. If it is a law and order problem, who is to tackle it ? It is the Barnala Government itself. Barnala Government should act not in a vacillating way but with strong will. They should have the will to act. I have seen some statements in the press that some Ministers in his own Cabinet have been criticising the action of the police official in taking strong action against terrorists. Sir, the Cabinet is having collective responsibility. Whatever Mr. Barnala may

say, if his Cabinet Members are talking in different tones, where is the will of the Government. Otherwise, he should prove before country that he is sincere to the cause by changing those Ministers. The Government should act with determination. Barnala Government is not having that and that is the basic problem.

Secondly, it is said that most of the policemen at the lower ranks are having links with the terrorists. If that is so, I have to make a point. Change that police. Get 50 percent of the police personnel from other States and send to Punjab along with police personnel from Punjab and then try to solve the problem rather than saying that the police force is not dependent.

Mr. Barnala had said that decision of operation action was leaked out. How can it be leaked out ? He should find out. This only shows the lack of will on the part of the Barnala Government to act. The Barnala Government should act with will and that they should show that they have the will.

Sir, this is the question of terrorism. Terrorism is only the manifestation and design of our enemies to destabilise our country. It is not only in Punjab. Are you not seeing a pattern its violence, and agitation, that is taking place in Ahmedabad, Kalimpong and other places ? These are part of the devices of our enemies to destabilise our country.

Sir, we should think as to why our youth is becoming tools in the hands of our enemies. Our youth especially in Punjab, is more prone to become tools in the hands of our enemies ? Why is that so ? We should look into this aspect. What I feel is that it is our own fault. Our own fault I mean it is basically the fault of Akali Dal in Punjab. Please excuse my saying that Politics based on religion, Government being ruled from Gurdwaras. If the Government is ruled from Gurdwaras or temples or churches or mosques, then what else can happen. You are creating youths who are more religiously fanatics but less patriotic. That is what you are having in Punjab. I tell you that even if you tackle the terrorists who are opera-

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

ting now. The problem will not be solved. You are creating more and more terrorists there by the very fact that the Government is controlled from the Gurdwara. If you want—excuse me for being blunt—to solve this problem, separate religion from politics. For that matter, not only in Punjab, in any State of this country if politics is mingled with religion, you cannot rule this country in peace. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : His party is having alliance with the communal parties in Kerala and he wants to isolate religion from politics. How is that possible ?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Therefore, Sir, the basic question is that politics and religion should be separated and the present situation in Punjab which is conducive to creating terrorists should be eliminated. That is the responsibility of the Barnala Government.

One more point I would like to make. It is said that terrorism is encouraged by our enemies outside the country. It is a fact Mr. Barnala himself has said that he has the evidence that the terrorists are being trained from across the border, from the other side of the border. The Hon. Home Minister himself said this in this House. That being the case, we should do something. Why not we should seal our borders if other means are not successful. What is the difficulty in sealing our borders ? This question should be taken up at the higher level with the Pakistan Government. Therefore, what is required is strong and stiff action at every front, not only on the part of both the Governments but also on the part of the political parties and especially on the part of the Barnala Government.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, every sympathy goes to Barnala Government because he is fighting an undeclared war and the enemies also are not identified. So, that Government is facing great trouble. The

Union Government is trying to give every help to assist him. That is good enough. But still the Union Government has to solve so many things which have come together. The problem of terrorists is there. The House unanimously denounces their activities because it amounts to a danger to the unity and integrity of the nation.

To solve the Punjab problem, we have brought too many things together—transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab, river water problem terrorists problem and the demand for Khalistan. All have come together. So, how to tackle it ? It is a national problem. It is not that Barnala should come forward and solve all these problems. I suggest that Shri Barnala, the Chief Minister of Punjab, can at least change the name of Punjab and call it \* as has been done in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Like those States, Punjab can also be changed to \* There is no difficulty in doing that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it should not be allowed to go on record...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : What I am asking is not that \* should be acknowledged. What I am saying is only as some other States have changed their names, if the people of Punjab like, the name of Punjab may also be changed to \*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Most of the States are named on the basis of their language. The name Punjab is also based on Punjabi language. They will not change it.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Regarding the transfer of Chandigarh in lieu of some land to Haryana, I want to bring this to your kind notice.

15.00 hrs.

When the State of Andhra Pradesh was reorganised, no compensation was

given for loss of Madras to Andhra Pradesh ; likewise Gujarat for Bombay or Assam for Shillong. Why are you saying here that after the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab something should be given to Haryana; likewise for water also.

For compensation to Haryana, there must be a metropolitan capital and the expenses should be borne by the Central Government. Haryana would be very much happy and they should get water too.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : There are so many suggestions which I want to give.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can give in writing. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for inviting me to speak. Tulsidas has said :

*Alakh Kehhin, Dekhan Chathin,  
Banhi Budh Malin*

Those who believe God to be invisible and ethereal and still wish to see Him, ridicule their own intelligence. We have heard a lot of comments in the House. My hon. colleagues talked about patriotism, secularism and national integrity but some of them talked about things which make me laugh. Yesterday, when one of our colleague from Punjab was speaking, it seemed that he was taking terrorist activities in Punjab very lightly. Regarding him, I want to say :

*Tujhe Bulbule ae Ranginia Sujhi hai  
gane ki,*

*Magar mujhe padi hai phikr tere  
Aashiane ki*

Whatever is said in the House should also be spoken outside the House with the

same emphasis. Yesterday, Prof. Madhu Dandavate made a beautiful speech but one or two points in his speech showed his narrowmindedness. He had said that the young Prime Minister had entered into Punjab Accord in haste. Two days before the assassination of Sant Longowal, I was in Sangrur. On that day elaborate arrangements were being made in a Hindu temple to receive Sant Longowal and it seemed that the arrangements were not for a political leader but for a saint. From the faith reposed in Sant Longowal in Hindu temple, it appeared that the old values and culture of Punjab would once again be restored that it would join the nation's mainstream. But it was unfortunate for India that Sant Longowal was assassinated. Thereafter elections were held in Punjab. The supporters of Congress voted for Shri Barnala, who became the successor of Sant Longowal.

Had anybody else received the help which Barnala Government had received from the Central Government, to my mind he would have ruled Punjab in a manner that he would have emerged as a national leader and would have been welcomed by the people of India as a hero. But it is unfortunate that such incidents happened in Punjab. The Central Government is being blamed for the reaction in Delhi to the killings in Muktsar. But before accusing the Central Government you should look at your own deeds also. All the political parties have appreciated the work of the Delhi Administration and of the Prime Minister with one voice. The Prime Minister concluded the Punjab accord in the nation's interest and not with a view to form his own Government there.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Please permit me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only half an hour I said. Only one minute more. Any suggestion you can make. That is all.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Sir, I have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Too late. What can I do ?

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad) : Yesterday, my name was called.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalgarh) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a point of order. You are ignoring the independent Members by allotting them one minute's time but you do not treat other party Members, in this manner it is not a good practice, if this is the tradition of the House then we walk-out of the House.

*(Shri Kali Prasad Pandey then left the House)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can allow only one. I cannot allow more than one from the party.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Whatever happened in Muktsar in Punjab no doubt, I am....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Are you following any pattern or method ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes. You have not given the name yesterday. Your name was not there yesterday.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I have given my name today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just now you are telling me.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : You said you will not allow. This is not the way.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yesterday names were given. Your name was not there. If there are others, it will take another one hour.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I did not give it because we could always give our names as long as debate is not concluded. I have been a member of the House for 10 years. Before discussion has started today, I have given my name and have done all along.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only 3 persons can be allowed, I said it yesterday.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I gave my name before the discussion started today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Shri Owaisi.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my sympathies with the persons affected in the Muktsar incident. Along with this, I would like to say the problem of Punjab has to be considered very seriously. This problem cannot be solved by blaming each other or by inflaming emotions. We have to ensure the survival and implementation of the Punjab Accord. It has been more or less implemented with the only hindrance of 20,000 acres of land. It does not behave us to spoil the Accord just for 20,000 acres of land. After all, this land would remain in India whether it goes to Haryana or to Punjab. We should not make it a bone of contention and thus aggravate the problem. On the other hand, I express my sympathies to Mr. Barnala, because one has to give weight and due consideration to the extremely disturbed conditions in which Barnala Government was formed. We should afford him an opportunity and support him to bring about a solution of the problem. In case we do not want to take this step, the other alternative is that we should solve this problem with our full might. Otherwise, our weak-kneed policy of supporting him on the one hand, and criticising him on the other, is wrong.



Sir, on the one hand, we are condemning terrorism, but on the other hand, I would like to know whether whatever happened in Delhi was terrorism or not? Five mosques were destroyed in Delhi and I present the photographs thereof in the House. In this connection, I would like to know whether this has any connection with the problem of terrorism? I would like to draw your attention to one point more. Madhya Pradesh Bandh is being organised on the 31st. I would, therefore, request the Minister of Home Affairs to take all the necessary steps to meet this situation. This is a singular incident in the history of our country that a person has been murdered with a trident. Therefore, I reiterate, that you should make all the necessary arrangements to avert any untoward incident during the Madhya Pradesh Bandh on the 31st of this month.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for having given me this opportunity. We are discussing specially the situation in Punjab today. I must mention that it is not a problem of that State alone, but today the situation over there threatens the very integrity and sovereignty of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, several Members have participated in this debate. I have heard mention from all sides of this House, but I must mention that what is going on in Punjab today is only a continuing repercussion of the indiscreet and hasty manner in which the Accord was signed with Sant Longowal on the presumption that he was the sole representative of the entire people of Punjab. Why is it that people like Badal and others from opposition parties were not consulted at that time? Why were the Chief Ministers of Haryana and Rajasthan who are interested parties not been made signatories to the Accord. Today people like Badal have been pushed to a position where you make it seem as though they are extremists. Instead of bridging the gap within the Akali Party, you are widening the rift between them which, I think, is responsible for the atrocities and

terrorist activities that are going on today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must also mention that the Central Government has miserably failed in controlling the influx of the people from across the international borders. This is the responsibility of the Central Government also. You say that people have been trained in Pakistan and sent here. The Chief Minister, Mr. Barnala, also says that he has got sufficient proof. Why don't you take the House into confidence and tell us what the exact situation is? Why don't you book and chargesheet those people? This is rather a serious situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I will just take a couple of minutes before I conclude. I must mention that these are the points which are uppermost in my mind, should be taken into consideration at this present juncture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Central Government whether they are prepared to fix a certain area, say, one or two miles from the border of Punjab to prevent the influx of people from across the borders by constant patrolling of Central forces so that these people do not come and go at will? I am told a number of smugglers have built houses in these areas. The anti-social elements have got lands and houses in the sensitive areas. I do not know whether there is any collusion between the politicians and these smugglers and anti-social elements. You must tell us whether there is any truth in this at all. If there is any truth, why is it that the State Government and the Central Government have not been able to do anything as far as this is concerned?

This is also a case of involvement of smugglers and other anti-social elements. The terrorists have been coming and going in a similar way. How can you differentiate between a smuggler and a terrorist? You cannot allow this problem to continue like this.

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

Then there is some killing which goes on in Punjab and immediate repercussions are felt in the Capital like the incidents which occurred in Delhi two days ago. So far as Delhi is concerned, I am told that this tension was building up over the last one or two months. People have been distributing Trishuls and making provocative speeches from so called religious premises. These are the kind of activities that are going on here. Why were you not able to apprehend these people in Delhi so that Shiv Sena or any such organisations attempting to disturb the peace and harmony were rounded up?

Sir, it is also unfortunate that a Bandh had to be called, after this tragic incident had taken place in Delhi. I am glad that friends from all sides of this House have condemned this. But I would like the hon. Minister to assure us that in Delhi, which is the very capital of this country, there will not be any complacency in arresting, booking and charge sheeting any of these people who indulge in inciting, arousing communal passion and are arousing this kind of communal hatred between these two communities which has been incessantly going on in a systematic manner to disturb peaceful conditions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I again thank you for having given me a few minutes. I do not want to take the time of the House. I want the hon. Minister to specifically state as to the measures the Government will take to bring this situation under control.

15.16 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :  
DISAPPROVAL OF THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT)  
ORDINANCE, 1986  
AND  
COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY  
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we will take up item Nos. 9 and 10 together.

Some of the Members have suggested that item No. 11 can be taken up separately. For three items, we have got 4 hours. Now, we will have 3 hours for item Nos. 9 and 10 and one hour for item No. 11.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : You can allot  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours for items 9 and 10, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour for item 11. There is nothing much remains in item No. 11.

I think, the House agrees to my suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, there are some Amendments to the motion of consideration.

Shri Anil Basu.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1986.” (16)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Basudeb Acharia—not present.

Shri Hannan Mollah—not present.

Shri Srirama Murthy Bhattam.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government has promulgated an ordinance and they now seek to replace it with a Bill. And they followed the Constitutional methods and procedures, according to the Minister, and therefore, there is no violation of Constitutional provisions. Now, according to the ordinance, the Government can issue a notification so that the report of any Commission of Inquiry need not be placed before Parliament. That is the power which they are taking now in their hands.

What is the main intention? The main intention is that such reports of the Commissions of Inquiry need not be placed before the House and with that purpose, they have brought forward this amending Bill and this ordinance has been

promulgated. What is the reason ? What is the justification ? (1) in the interest of the security of the State ; or (2) in the public interest, the report need not be placed before the House. These are the two reasons, they have adduced. Sir, when the highest dignitary, highest person in office in a democratically elected state, has been done to death, has been assassinated, can the country not know what are the circumstances under which this was done, what is the position ? When there is no security even to the person occupying the highest position, how does the Government say that in the interest of security, they are not going to place the report before Parliament ? Therefore, the clause which says in the interest of security, we are not laying the report on the Table of the House, is highly untenable, unjustified and it cannot be accepted. In any way, It is obnoxious.

The second reason adduced is, "in the public interest", it is not desirable to place the report before the House. Let me first know what is the definition of public interest. I am not able to know the mind of the Government.

A Commission, can be constituted and charged with the responsibility of producing a report only on the matter of public importance and not any other matter. Please look into the provision of Section 3 'appointment of a Commission'. Under Clause 1 :

"The appropriate Government may appoint a Commission of Enquiry for the purpose of making an inquiry into any definite matter of public importance."

Unless it is a matter of public importance, no Commission can be constituted. You constitute a Committee because it is a matter of public importance. And you withhold from the public because it is a matter of public importance. ! What is this great idea ? It is absolutely ridiculous. It is highly untenable and unacceptable. It does not stand to reason and common sense, therefore, it is in the public interest that the public are entitled to know what has happened to the late Prime Minister

on the tragic day and how her life could not be saved by the Government. Is this not a matter of public interest ?

Now let me make a reference to the terms of reference of the Thakkar panel. What are the terms of reference of the Thakkar panel ?

(1) The enquiry will cover a wide field and the terms of the enquiry include (i) the sequence of events leading to and all facts relating to assassination.

Can we not know what are the circumstances, what are the reasons which led to the assassination of the Prime Minister ?

This is a matter which is gone into by the Thakkar Commission. Do you want to withhold it from the public ? Is that the purpose with which you have appointed that Commission ?

Point (i) certainly deserves consideration and therefore, the report should be placed before the House and cannot be withheld from the House. The House cannot be kept in the dark as far as that item is concerned. What are the other terms of reference before the Commission ?

"Whether the crime could have been averted and whether there were any lapses or dereliction of duty in this regard, on the part of any of the individuals on security duty at the time of the commission of the crime and the individuals responsible for the security of the late Prime Minister and whether the crime could have been averted."

Is not the House entitled to know this ? Do you want to prevent the House from knowing this ? Why is the Commission appointed ? Do you want to appoint a Commission with a view to confine its report to the vaults of North Bloc and not allow the report to be seen by any body in the country, much more so, by the Members of Lok Sabha ? This is very unfortunate !

[Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty]

Let me refer to the third point.

“The deficiencies, if any, in the security system and arrangements as prescribed or as operated in practice which might have facilitated the commission of the crime.”

Now third term under reference, the deficiencies, if any, in the security system.

Can we not know this ? Do you want to keep us in the dark ? Do you want these things to recur again ? Cannot the public opinion come down heavily against the people who have committed this dastardly act ? This must be done. The Report must be placed before the House. You cannot prevent the House from knowing the details.

The fourth term of reference is :

“deficiency, if any, in the procedures and measures as prescribed or as you have pointed out in practice in attending to and providing medical attention to the Prime Minister after the commission of the crime, whether any person or persons or agencies were responsible for conspiring, preparing and Planning the assassination.”

Can we not know ? It was said there were foreign agencies and several other people, interested persons who have conspired and connived, who were actually responsible and behind the scenes and this is much talked about in this country. Can we not know who are responsible for this, what ramifications are there and who are all the people responsible for this ?

These are the terms of the Commission. The Commission is charged with this responsibility and its report is now sought to be kept in the dark ! And we are not allowed to have the privilege of knowing the facts which have come out in the course of the inquiry by the Commission. Now, whether Government seeks to publish it or place it before the House or not, we have got in this country a free press. They have their own way of knowing things. Reports can appearing in the

press ? Can you stop it ? Therefore shall we go by the reports appearing in the press ? Can we not know the facts ? I make a reference to some of the reports which have been published. The Interim Report was presented in the month of November. The Interim Report contains 300 pages. Check up whether it is true or not. In the Interim Report presented on 19th November, 1985, 23 officers were indicted. Please say whether it is true or not. Not only that, the major findings of this Commission contained in the Interim Report have been ignored by the Government. That has also come in the press. Should I go by this or do you want to correct me ? Do you allow me to know the truth ? How can I know the truth unless you place the Report before the House ? The Home Ministry has also decided not to take any serious action against the officials of the Intelligence Bureau. This is what is contained in the press report. The Interim Report was presented to the Government. The Home Ministry was of the view that any large scale action against officials of the I.B. and the Delhi Police would have a demoralising effect on the entire force. Therefore, they said, nothing should be done. This is the thing. We expect something more. Some steps should be taken to prevent recurrence of such happenings to prevent such things.

Before I go to the final Report, I would say this. About 30 names are mentioned here in the Interim Report. The names are here. Shall I read out ? The Minister knows. I think, it is not necessary. I am not interested in doing that also. Persons who were responsible for dereliction of duty are mentioned therein. The Interim Report was presented to the Government in the month of November. Six months are over. Government should have placed it before the House long back, before six months were over, according to the Act. Now, they are bringing forth an amendment today regarding the Interim Report also. This will have a prospective effect and not a retrospective effect. In future when any Interim Report is presented to the Government, then the Government they may not place it before the House. That is a different matter altogether. How can

this apply to an Intrim Report which was presented to the Government six months back ? Why did Government violate the provisions of the existing Act ? Why did they not place it before the House ? They are bound to place it before the House. There is no escape from it. I want to make it clear.

In view of this Amendment, now, the Government's intention is very clear. The Interim Report indicts only some officers. The entire picture is not yet out. There may be various others who are responsible. What about the Anand Ram Commission ? What happened to the Report of the Anand Ram Commission ? We do not know anything about that. Hereafter, Report of every Commission will receive the same fate. The Anand Ram Commission Report will receive the same fate. The Thakkar Commission has received this fate. The Kirpal Singh Commission will also receive the same fate. The report of any other Commission which is going to be appointed in future will also meet with a similar fate. The conditions are so wide that, hereafter, no Commission's report need be placed before the House. If that is the case, why appoint a Commission at all ? Why should there be this Commissions of Inquiry Act at all ? Scrap that. Do not have any Inquiry Commission at all. If you have an Inquiry Commission, then its report should be placed here. Let me say a few words which are important Sir. It is very clearly mentioned that if only the Prime Minister kept her original schedule of meeting Mr. Peter Ustinov's film crew at 8.30 a.m., her life could have been saved. Somebody changed her schedule. Who is responsible for changing the schedule ? Who is responsible for intimating this fact to Peter Ustinov in the hotel ? Somebody, did this—who is he ? It is not known. Who changed Mrs. Indira Gandhi's appointment with Mr. Peter Ustinov ? And who called Mr. Ustirov in his hotel on phone to inform him of this change ? Why did Beant Singh before pulling the trigger asked Satwant to make sure that Dhawan was not hit ? Why did Beant Singh feel indebted to Dhawan ? Who bungled in the removal of Sikh guards from Mrs. Indira Gandhi's security ? Who was responsible for the

delay in verifying the antecedents of many persons in the security squad ? We are expected to know all these things. We are bound to know all these things.

It is a violation, it is a blow to democracy. It curtails the powers and privileges of the Parliament and the right to know things for which....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : In the next few minutes I will complete Sir.

In the year 1970-71 an amendment was passed. In the year 1952 it was not necessary to place the Report on the Table when the Commissions' Inquiry Act was passed. It was not incumbent on the Government, it was not obligatory for them to place the report on the Table of the House. Even then they used to invariably place the report before the Parliament. After that in 1971 they found it necessary because certain lacunae were there. Certain deficiencies were there. The Law Commission gave its report. They went deep into the matter and then brought this amendment. At that time may I read what the Minister had said ?

"It is exactly to meet the situation like this that a provision is made that within six months of the presentation of the report of the commission, Government are bound to bring before the legislature along with the manner in which they propose to implement it."

The report must be placed along with the manner in which they propose to implement it. So, this is the very purpose. After having done all this, they want to put the clock back. They want us to forget everything about democratic process, democratic procedures, constitutional rights, rights of the House and everything else. This is highly objectionable. This is reprehensible. We oppose it and we condemn it.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I rise to support the amendment to the Commissions of Inquiry Act and also the Ordinance promulgated by the President.

[Shri Somnath Rath]

It is said that there are certain constitutional provisions about the promulgation of ordinances and that the spirit of these provisions is being violated. That is what one of the Hon. Members from the opposition said I want to invite your attention to Article 102 of the Constituent Assembly and the reply given by Hon. Dr. Ambedkar while the discussions took place about the ordinance.

He said "my submission to the House is that it is not difficult to imagine cases where the powers conferred by the ordinary law existing at any particular moment may be deficient to deal with a situation which may suddenly and immediately arise. What is the executive to do? The executive has got a new situation arisen which it must deal with. *Ex hypothesi* it has not got the power deal with that in the existing code of law. The emergency must be dealt with and it seems to me that the only solution is to confer upon the President the power to promulgate a law which will enable the executive to deal with that particular situation...

...because it cannot resort to the ordinary process of law because, again *Ex hypothesi*, the legislature is not in session.

That being so, any law made under the provisions of Article 102 would also be automatically subject to the provisions relating to fundamental rights of citizens, and any such law therefore will not be able to override those provisions and there is no need for any provision as was suggested by my friend, Mr. Pocker, in his amendment No. 1796.

The amendment suggested by my friend, Mr. Kamath i.e. 1793 seems to me rather purposeless. Suppose one House is in Session and the other is not. If a situation as I have suggested arises, then the provisions of Article 102 are necessary because according to this Constitution no

law can be passed by a single House. Both Houses must participate in the legislation. Therefore, the presence of one House really does not satisfy the situation at all.

Shri H.V. Kamath: Does it mean that when one House only is in Session, say the House of the people, the President will still have this power?

The Honourable Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Yes, the power can be exercised because the framework for passing law in the ordinary process does not exist."

So, Sir, when this Ordinance matter was discussed it is said that if one House is in Session and the other House is not there the Ordinance can be promulgated. What is the criticism is soon after both the Houses were adjourned in the last Session this Ordinance was promulgated. How it is un-constitutional. Even if one House is in Session the Ordinance can be promulgated. We need not go to the different decisions of the High Courts or Supreme Court which have decided that promulgating Ordinance soon after the House are adjourned is not un-constitutional.

Sir, what is the intent of this Ordinance? An inquiry under this Act is not a judicial inquiry. The commission is only a fact-finding body for Government. Government may agree or may not agree. It may take action or may not take action. So, it is not a judicial pronouncement. It is a fact-finding body meant only to instruct the mind of the Government without producing any document of judicial nature. That is all the Commission of Inquiry Act is meant for.

Sir, Section 7 still exists. I quote :

"The appropriate Government may by notification in the official gazette declare that

(a) a commission (other than a commission appointed in pursuance of a resolution passed by the House of People or as the case may be the legislative

Assembly of the State) shall cease to exist if it is of opinion that the continued existence of the commission is unnecessary."

The Act gives powers to the appropriate Government even to withdraw an enquiry. Of course, that cannot be done by the Government if the enquiry has been instituted by a Resolution of the House. This is the status of the Commission of Inquiry.

It was stated by some Hon. Members that it is unconstitutional. I say emphatically that it is not at all unconstitutional. Where does it take away the powers of the legislature? It does not take away the powers of the legislature at all. The amendment says that if the Government feels that for reasons mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is not in the public interest to place the report of a commission of Inquiry, it will bring the matter before the House. Then, it is for the House to decide, whether the Government should place it or should not place it before the House. The power of the House is not curtailed at all. It is not for the Government to take a decision. Only because of the changed times, it is necessary to amend the Act in the larger interest of the country and in the interest of maintaining peace and tranquillity in the country, not for any individual interest or in the interest of any party. If some sensitive matter has been referred to a Commission and if a sensitive reference has been made in the report by the Commission, it may not be possible for the Government, to place it before the House, but in that case, the Government will have to come before the House to seek its approval. For example, the House is discussing at present the Punjab situation and a few days back, we discussed the communal harmony in the country. If under such circumstances, it is considered essential that a report or a part thereof should not be made public for maintaining peace and tranquillity in the country, or safety of the country, or in the interest of the State, certainly it would not be wise on the part of the Government to place such a report before the House. What are we here for?

We are here to ensure peace and tranquillity in the country we are here to see that the interest of the country is served before anything else. If the interest of the country is going to be jeopardized by production of report of any Commission, it should not be placed before the House. The Government has done nothing; it has only brought forward an amendment providing that if the Government thinks fit not to place the report of a Commission before the House, the Government has to seek the approval of the House. The Government has not usurped any powers. This amendment has not been brought forward to usurp any powers of the House; on the other hand, the Government will have to seek the approval of the House, for doing so. If the House approves, then the Government will not place that report before the House, but if the House disapproves or the House wants that the Government should place that report before the House, Government is bound to do so.

In these circumstances, there is nothing wrong about it. As I mentioned, this amending Bill is not unconstitutional, it is not going to curtail the powers of the House. It is within the provisions of the Constitution and it is for the larger interest of the country. Further, this Act is not applicable to the Union Government alone, but also different States. Different States have so different Party Governments; it is not that in all the States, the Congress Party Government is there. We have different parties in different States. It must be viewed from that angle also.

As I said, it is not the intention of the Government to take away the powers of the legislature at all. Taking into consideration the situation now existing in the country, the crisis into which the country is passing, this amending Bill is in the larger interest of the country, in the interest of maintaining integrity, peace and tranquillity in the country. This amending Bill is, therefore, welcome and I hope the Hon. Members from the Opposition will not press for any voting on this.

[Translation]

**\*SHRI S. THANGARAJU** (Perambalur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of A.I.A.D.M.K., I would like to place before this august House my viewpoints on the Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

Firstly, I would like to say that this amendment Bill does not mention anything that is expected of common people. Sir, by introducing this Bill and passing it into law, the Government will be armed with powers of not to lay the reports of the Inquiry Commission, on the Table of the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly as the case may be, on the grounds of maintenance of security and integrity of the nation as also for maintaining good neighbourly relations with the foreign countries. But it is also said in the Bill that such action of not placing the reports on the Table of the House would be notified by the Government, the reason being that it would, that is making it public, act against the interests of the country.

Sir, this act of not making the Inquiry Commission's Report public cuts at the very root of the Indian Democracy and questions the very basis of the Indian Republic. Sir, ours is a great nation; it is the largest democratic country and the people's representatives both in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislatures are elected by the common people and these representatives look after the interests of the people.

If the rights of the Members of Parliament, who represent to people's views, are likely to be put in peril through the present amendment Bill, then there is every likelihood of raising a doubt in the minds of the people that slowly the present democratic form of Government in our country is changing into dictatorship. I strongly feel that this amendment bill has been brought forward before this House, keeping in mind the atrocities and the sins committed about 1½ years ago by some terrorists in our country. The Government

should not bring forward this Bill keeping in mind this lone incident.

Sir, I take this opportunity of reminding the House of what 'Anna' used to say in those days. He used to say that the Prime Minister of India used to see the poor and the down-trodden only through Parliament. So, Sir, such great importance is attached to the House of the people. Hence, if the democracy in India should continue for ever, I would request the Hon. Home Minister kindly to reconsider this Amendment Bill. Thank you.

**DR. G. S. RAJHANS** (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this amending Bill. It is high time we considered whether the country is greater or a handful of people; whether the individual is more important or the nation? The situation prevailing at present is not hidden from anybody. We are all aware of what is happening and what would happen if the situation is not brought under control.

I would give a small illustration. It is an example from my own constituency, and it has a rural background as I belong to the rural areas myself. I was in my constituency when it all happened. It began when two persons picked up a quarrel. The person called Ram abused a person called Shyam. When the latter's son returned home in the evening and enquired as to what Ram had said, his father informed him that Ram had said nothing. The son was not willing to be satisfied by his father's reply for he had heard from the villagers that his father was abused a great deal. However, when his father insisted, he had to accept it. I asked Shyam as to why he had not spoken the truth. Shyam replied that if he had done so, then his hot blooded son, would have set Ram's house on fire, which was adjoining to his own house. As a result, his own house would not have remained unaffected. Again, as it was the month of April, the fire would have spread rapidly and engulfed the entire village. This was a small example to illustrate how dangerous it would be to make the inquiry report public. You accuse us of being undemocratic. But have you ever pondered

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.



upon what you are saying ? Are you understanding its implications and if you are, then why are you bent upon embarrassing us. You are trying to put the entire country into trouble. Therefore, you must try to comprehend the gravity of the situation.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** It is beyond their comprehension.

**DR. G.S. RAJHANS :** They will not understand. Your children are more intelligent. Only three days ago you had said that the newspapers of this country are irresponsible, they publish everything which results in the spread of riots. Today you are telling us to make the report of the Commission public. Why this double standard ? Do you want that the entire country should be engulfed in flames ? Besides, nowhere in this amending Bill or the ordinance is it mentioned that no inquiry reports would be presented in the House. This applies only in the case of sensitive issues. And it cannot be presented in the House because then it would become public and all the newspapers would publish it. Therefore, it is essential to comprehend the gravity of the matter. We want that if our enemy's house is afire, our house should be safe. *(Interruptions)*. If our house catches fire, your house too cannot be saved. It is only when our nation is safe, that you and I will be safe. This is not an ordinary report, about which you are saying that if it is not presented in the House then our democracy will be in danger. Our democracy will be strengthened and not weakened by not presenting sensitive matter in the Parliament. You must make an effort to comprehend this matter with due seriousness.

A doctor recommends several types of investigations for his patients. When the investigations are over, the patient wishes to know the results thereof. However, the doctor refuses to reveal the information and tells the patient that he should continue to take medicines and not get worried about the results. The doctor acts in this manner because he knows that if he informs the patient about the details of the report, then it will affect him psychologically and he might die much

earlier than he was supposed to. In several cases, the doctors do not reveal the actual nature of the disease even to the family members of the patient. Efforts are made to save the family members also from the trouble and to cure the patients.

Why do you think the Minister take the oath of Secrecy ? It is to ensure that they do not utter something which may be against the interest of the nation and cause damage to the country. That is why I am saying that this amendment in regard to the Inquiry Commissions is in national interest and you must bear in mind that from 1952 to 1970, such an obligation was not there. But the situation in 1986 is not what it was in 1970. The conditions have deteriorated so much that every day of our life is filled with tension.

Hence, I would request the people in opposition not to insist upon opposing the amending Bill because it is in the interest of the country. Besides, the Foreign Press would distort the contents of the report and would present a completely wrong picture of it. The other day I saw a picture of the riots in 'London Times'. One person was shown as dead and four-five people were shown standing around him. It seems that the intention of this picture was to create mutual distrust amongst the different Indian communities living abroad.

Similarly, if the contents of any inquiry report are made public which are otherwise not in national interest, the foreign newspapers might magnify hundred times any minor lapses mentioned in the report. Not all foreign powers are our friends which is known to you as well as to us. Therefore, by keeping in view the fact that this Bill is in national interest, you must support it. Besides, we are passing through a very critical phase.

There is no need to say any more in regard to this Bill. I would only say that those who do not talk in terms of national interests, are not thinking in terms of the good of the nation. I would again emphasize, that our country is passing through a very critical phase and,

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

therefore, all of us must support this amending Bill.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was listening to a valued colleague who was a former Speaker of a Legislative Assembly with some dismay when he supported this Bill. But I know he had been whipped to do it. But on our part we shall be failing as members of this august House in our duty if we do not register our strongest protest and express our feeling of abhorrence at this executive aberration which has denigrated the Parliament and which mocks at its privileges and which is now sought to be sanctified under a pretended notion of public interest. This government, I find, has mastered, like its predecessor, the art of not practising what it preaches. We have been told *ad nauseam* of a so called open society being heralded by much trumpeted Mr. Clean. But what we find today that the society we have is engulfed in darkness; people are kept ignorant of the real state of affairs and are led through blind alley. The Bill and the Ordinance which has preceded it, to my mind are typical example of the nervous reaction of the government which find itself more and more alienated from the people, which wants to keep people uninformed obviously to cover up its monumental inefficiency, if not criminal negligence and all its administrative lapses in protecting the precious life of the Prime Minister of this country, which necessarily vitally concerns every person in this country and the nation as a whole. The government suppresses facts from the people because it wishes to hide them from the people and it wishes to hide facts from people when they are not sure of the people's reaction if they are disclosed and they are not sure of the people's reaction to the disclosure of the facts because they find themselves more and more alienated from the people having lost touch with the people; that has caused to our mind this atrocious legislative proposal.

Yesterday I was amazed to hear from a suave Minister, a temporary Minister; I believe his term is not secured.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): All of us are temporary in this world; and I am happy to be temporary. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not mean anything. I have respect for my colleague. So far as I know, he has been temporarily put in charge of this Department. If my expression was not very categorical, I am sorry. I did not mean to wish any disrespect to my friend. I admire his suavity, although he is in a bad company. It is an example of how a good person, a good lawyer at that makes a mess of the whole thing because he has to support lawless laws. I know that. He said, it is almost like a claim of privileges in a court of law, whatever is being done, namely we claim, government says, I shall not produce something before a court of law; it is similar. Here, we say to the people of this country, I would not place it before you and I come and tell the Parliament that I would not place it before the Parliament. What is the difference? I am sure, many hon. members appreciate what is meant by a claim of privileges. Government wishes to withhold certain documents from the court of law.

Now, I am sure that my hon. friend knows that when a claim of privilege is made before a court of law it is the duty of a court, and the court has a right to decide whether the claim is to be sustained or not. And before that decision is taken by the court, the court has a right to see the document.

Oh, I see, you have forgotten the law. This is why I felt so, that is why I brought this. This is a Supreme Court judgment—not published by me—where the Supreme Court has said:

"If the Court would yet like to satisfy itself it may see the document.

Courts should have the fullest possible access to all relevant materials. This will be the inspection of the document by the Court. Objection as to production as well as admissibility contemplated in Section 162 of the Evidence Act is decided by the Court in the enquiry. If the Court finds on inspection that any part of the document is innocuous in the sense that it does not relate to affairs of State it can order disclosure of the innocuous part.. of the document."

Therefore, the Court is given an opportunity to decide whether it will allow disclosure to the parties or not. Here you are not giving an opportunity even to Members of Parliament and they do not know the contents. Therefore, how can we decide whether this is a claim which has to be sustained or not? Therefore, when they try to compare it with a claim of privilege before a court of law. It is totally unjustified and beseeless.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, some hon. Members have spoken as if our opposition to the Bill is something like treason. In 1952 when this original Act was brought into the statute book, Dr. Katju—You have heard the name of Dr. Katju. I hope, he was the Home Minister of India in the year 1952—said; I am reading from the Lok Sabha debates :

"Government is not going to appoint Committees and Commissions every day as a matter of amusement, Committees and Commissions are appointed rarely, for matters of great public importance, whenever there is a great demand or when there is some sort of scandal in respect of an industry, or as one hon. friend referred to here, for the promotion of some legislation or to enquire into some deep-seated evil and so on where information is required."

Now, that was the reason. We have..  
(Interruptions)

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Dr. Katju's contest it is not true today.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You see, you are not even following the contest of Indira Gandhi. Katju is far off. I know it.

At that time, there was no provision for laying the report before Parliament, or the legislatures.

Now, in 1971 a Bill was consciously brought, preceded by the Law Commission report, which suggested that the report should be placed before the House. Otherwise what is the good of having an inquiry which nobody knows and no action is taken on that.

Sir, when the 1971 Bill came, the notes on Clauses of the Select Committee stated,

"During the course of evidence given before the Joint Committee it was brought to their notice that many a time reports of Commissions on important issues of national interest could not see the light of the day even though considerable money from public funds had been spent thereon."

Now that was the *raison d'être*.

Now, Sir, Mr. Mirdha—he is still in your Government in the twenty first century government, he is a Minister—I was then piloting the Bill in 1971. Dr. Katju was an old fashioned chap. What exactly did, Mr. Mirdha say during his speech ?

He said,

"It is exactly to meet a situation where Governments appoint commissions and take no action on them, that this provision has been made that within six months of the presentation of the report, governments are bound to bring it before the legislature along with the manner in which they propose to implement it."

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha said it in 1971—a conscious amendment to the Commissions of Inquiry Act to make it a sort of accountable to the public. The whole inquiry procedure was not a private matter between the Government and the Inquiry Commission. That was how deliberately the law was amended. Today we are here and there are many things about the disclosure of facts.. (Interruptions)

I know you are feeling uncomfortable. Because these are all news to you. You do not know what Mr. Mirdha had said.

The position is this what has happened that you are changing the law again to pre-1971 position? What is being sought to be justified, you please look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons or the notification that has been issued. It says :

“The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, did not have any enabling provision to meet the situations where the fulfilment of statutory obligation to lay the report of the Commission before the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly of the State involves practical difficulties...”

What are the practical difficulties we have not been told.

“...Or where a Commission of Inquiry is appointed to enquire into sensitive matters of public importance and the inquiry report may contain matters of sensitive nature on account of which it may not be desirable in public interest to lay such report before the House of the People...”

A very pertinent point was made. A Commission of Inquiry can be appointed only when a definite matter of public importance is involved. Therefore, at the time when Thakkar Commission was appointed—we are assuming that this is the reason for issuing this ordinance—on 20th November, 1984 the Government of

India solemnly thought, believed that it was necessary to make an inquiry into a definite matter of public importance, namely, the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. At that time, the Government knew that they would have to lay it before Parliament. Knowing that they framed the terms of reference which dealt with the causes, the sequence of events leading to the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, then so many other things as to how the intelligence process can be improved, whether there was a remissness on the part of any officer, knowing the position in law that they were required to submit the report, they appointed the Commission of Inquiry. A criminal trial was going on. They never wound up the inquiry. They allowed the Commission of Inquiry to continue. They obtained an interim report on 19th November, 1985. They slept over it. Three days before the deadline of six months was to expire, they brought in this ordinance which today is supported by many of our friends here, no doubt, under party whip. What does this ordinance seek to do? We know that public interest is not very easy to define. It is very easy to take cover under public interest. Even if Parliament refuses to sanction this, mischief has been done because the ordinance has already changed the law. Non-confirmation of an ordinance does not change the law retrospectively. Therefore, their obligation to submit the report has already been given a go by by means of an ordinance which was promulgated only to avoid facing the House by means of a legislative enactment. This is the way this House is being treated. My hon. friends here are very happy. They go on thumping their tables; they are cheering the Ministers. Have you realised as to what is your position, how they are treating you, the representatives of the House, the representatives of the people? A Commission is appointed to ascertain the facts. Mr. Somnath Rath has correctly said that it is a fact finding body. Its report is not binding on the Government. Government need not accept its findings. But the Government should disclose the report. You may say that you are not accepting the findings. The Government may reject it altogether. They could have submitted the report with a statement saying that

this is the reason why they are not accepting the report. This is why I say that this is a nervous reaction of a Government which is unable to face the people, which wants to keep the facts suppressed from the people. There are skeletons in the cupboard. That is why, they want to suppress this. This is a direct attack on the democratic framework of our Constitution. They talk of parliamentary democracy.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What is your opinion, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not having any opinion. It is for the House to say. Everybody is having his own opinion. I cannot have my opinion ; I cannot express my opinion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We know everything.

That is why, this is a conscious and deliberate act of keeping the country in dark. I would like to know from the hon. Minister a simple thing Does this Government feel that the assassination of the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi is a matter of national interest or not ? Should the people know the circumstances leading to of her assassination ? Whether there was ineptness on the part of the administration ? Who were responsible ? Is it correct that some officers have been suspended on the ground of their supposed negligence as intelligence officers or as security officers and whether some of them who have been indicted in the Thakkar Commission's Report are still working without any suspension because they are close to the power that be. Is this the reason that this Report is being suppressed ? Rangnath Mishra Commission's Report may be suppressed. It is going to be published in a few days' time. The Report is to be submitted. Then the whole country is kept in dark because you say it is not in public interest. Supposing it is not in public interest, the final authority is the Central Government. They have become the final authority ? If it is not submitted, then what will happen ? Kindly see this Ordinance and the Bill. It says, "If the House of the People does not approve of

it or changes it, then the notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be". But by that time the decision not to submit it has been taken earlier which will have no effect on this. Thereafter it will cease to have effect. Kindly see the choice of language which is very significant. That is why we feel... (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the country is being wound up. We have to wind up this also. What was said by the Prime Minister ? Well, I hope he agrees—he is still young—"that no ugly facts will be suppressed and guilty persons will not be protected". But the country does not know what are the ugly facts, if any. The country will not know who are the guilty persons, if any. It will be only in the archives of the Government. This is the way people of this country are being treated. This Government has, in a sense, clearly expressed its total lack of confidence in the people and in the legislators who have been elected by the people to represent them and they are not trusted today. We oppose this Bill every word, comma, semicolon of this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1986. Just before me, an hon. member, Shri Chatterji strongly criticised this amendment Bill. But in my view he has not tried to go deep into the Bill. If you look into the basic intention behind the Bill, his criticism does not hold good. But it seems that if our Congress Party or the ruling party wants that a certain piece of information should not be made public, the opposition parties make it a point to make an issue of it to derive undue advantage out of it. But I want to tell it in clear terms that if you look into the past history of this Act, you will find, as Shri Chatterji has said, that from 1952 to 1971 there was no provision in this Act under which it was obligatory

[Shri Dharampal Singh Malik]

to lay the report of the Inquiry Commission on the Table of the House. Here, I want to remind them that if they look into the proceedings of the House, they will find that when in 1971 the first amendment in the Act was introduced to make the

16.15 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

presentation of the report of the Inquiry Commission before the House obligatory, at that time the opposition parties had criticised the amendment on the ground that government wanted to use this amendment only to exploit adverse comments against some opposition leaders if made in the report of any Inquiry Commission. And today they themselves stress that the report of the Inquiry Commission should be laid on the Table of the House. My brothers from the Opposition parties are not aware that the Government is only conceding the demand made by them in 1971. How is it that they are opposing it now? At that time they demanded that the report of the Inquiry Commission should not be presented before the House and now they demand its presentation in the House. But you must see the reasons of not presenting the report in the House. It is not applicable in all the cases, it would be invoked only in extra-ordinary circumstances. If a report or a part thereof is so sensitive that it affects the people of the country or our friendly relations with some other country, only then the report is not to be presented in the House. I think that my friends from the Opposition parties should have no objection to this provision. I have not been able to understand why the opposition members are objecting to it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an hon. Member preceding Shri Chatterji went to the extent of saying that this type of amendment should not be introduced in this poor country. I have not been able to understand what is the relation of this amendment with the poor of this country? If we carefully look into the reasons provided in it, it becomes clear that the intention of the Government is not to cause harm but to extend benefit. The Bill provides for addition of sub-section (5) and (6) to the Principal Act i.e.. The

Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952; sub-section (4) was added in 1971. Sub-section 5 is very clear. It does not require any lengthy discussion which the hon. Members of our opposition parties intend to carry on. Its provision are very clear. It is a sort of proviso :

[English]

“The provisions of sub-section (4) shall not apply if the appropriate Government is satisfied that in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or in the public interest”.

[Translation]

It contains the word “appropriate”. Now it is for the Government to see whether the report attracts any of the aforesaid reasons, if so, it would take a decision that the report should not be laid on the Table of the House. If the report is of a general enquiry commission, the Government has no objection. The same thing applies to the State Governments and all the states are not ruled by the Congress party. It applies to them also. So it is not true to say that the amendment has been brought to serve the interest of the ruling party. With this I want to state one more thing about the notification in this regard—

[English]

—The report of such and such a Commission shall not be laid down before the House.

[Translation]

That notification will have to be laid on the Table of the House and if the House i.e the hon. Members are of the opinion that the notification which recommends that the report be not laid on the Table of the House is not correct, the House can reject the notification also. In these circumstances, I do not think there can be any objection. Many incidents have happened in this country. Whenever an incident or accident occurs in this country, the opposition parties

demand for the appointment of a Commission.

I would like to remind the Members of the Opposition of the history of any small village. Although this Commission of Enquiry Act does not apply there, yet many conflicts and quarrels take place in the villages and when the mediator decides the issue under the principles, to which both the parties agree, the party which does not agree to the verdict is punished. But I have to say it regretfully that when some incident happens, the opposition parties make a demand for the appointment of a Commission. But when the Commission submits its report, instead of abiding by the verdict of the report, they condemn it.

Recently, a few days back a commission was appointed to inquire into the activities of the Chief Minister of a State. That commission was appointed on the request of the Opposition parties. The commission in its report mentioned that all the allegations were baseless. But even to date that matter has not been settled and is raked in newspapers every-day.

My point is that an amendment should also be made in the commission of Enquiry Act to the effect that the report of Commission will be binding on the opposition as well as the ruling party. No one should question that report otherwise it amounts to contempt of the mediator or the judge. It affects our social set up. The villagers mock at us that they are more prudent because after appointing a common man as mediator they abide by his decision. When a person is appointed as commission or judge then it becomes his duty never to give a wrong report or make a wrong observation. The Government proposes to amend the Act not with any bad intention. In case there are adverse references in some report about religion, cast or region which are likely to affect the integrity or peace of the country, only in that case, the provisions would be invoked.

With this I want to say that if subsection (6) of section 2 is studied carefully, it becomes apparent that the intention of

the Government is not wrong. It is quite clear. Had there been any mala fide intention, the omission of section 4 would have been suggested ; but section 4 has not been omitted. It contains the provision that all reports would be laid on the Table of the House and only in exceptional circumstance it could be invoked when the issue is sensitive and tends to vitiate or distort the environment. Only the Government and ruling party has to see to the proper application of this Act and the opposition parties are there only to exploit the situation and derive undue advantage out of it. If riots take place somewhere, they would like to know why did they take place and if firing is resorted to in order to quell it, the opposition parties object to it and would like to know why harsh measures were taken when the situation could have been handled with tact. Why was leniency shown in this case ? Can the disputes be resolved through appeals ? It is for us to see how disputes can be resolved in such circumstances.

Shri Chatterjee referred to the Supreme Court judgement. It is true that any document can be called, but at the same time it is also ensured that it does not contravene the Evidence Act. If the document is such that it can help in dispensing justice, the court has every right to ask for it. This Amendment does not contravene the Evidence Act in any way.

Sometimes situations arise when the report of the Enquiry Commission is not in the public interest. It is essential to deal with such situations. An hon. Member said that this Amendment has been brought so that the report of Thakkar Commission is not made public. I would like to remind the hon. Member that the demand for appointing this Commission never came from the opposition. The Congress Party had demanded the appointment of this Commission so that the facts could be revealed. This Amendment has not been brought forward with the Thakkar Commission's report in view ; it has been brought to deal with other situations as well. Anything can happen any-time which might be detrimental to the interest of our country. If the opposition wants the rule of the law it should fully

[Shri Dharampal Singh Malik]

support this Amendment. Laws are made keeping in view the interests of the country. It becomes all the more necessary to amend a law if it can pose danger to the country's unity and integrity. This amendment has been brought to deal with such situations. I fully support this Amendment for this reason and oppose the Motion of Disapproval that has been moved by the opposition in this regard.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take my stand here to support the Resolution of disapproval of the ordinance and to oppose this Bill which I feel is against the spirit of democracy and open government in this country.

My first objection is regarding the promulgation of the Ordinance because I feel that there was no ground whatsoever, even if the Government wanted to bring a legislation of this kind, to bring an ordinance. The Government should have come in the normal and natural course to the House by bringing a Bill and enact the piece of legislation by ordinance.

Let us take some dates, Sir. The Thakkar Commission gave its interim report on 19th of November 1985, and its final report on the 22nd of February 1986. The Parliament, if I am correct, or the Lok Sabha adjourned on the 7th of May, the Ordinance was promulgated on the 15th of May. But the Government had this interim report of the Thakkar Commission as early as on 19th November 1985. Even after going through the report of the Thakkar Commission, if the Government felt that this report should not be made public because publication of the report would be against public interest, the Government had all the time at their command to bring a Bill during the Budget Session as a purely legislative measure. They had November, December, January, February, March, April and May. 7 months were at the command of the Government in which the Government

could have discussed it with the Opposition. We have met the Home Minister ; we have met the Prime Minister a number of times on important issues, including also issues concerning Punjab. We just now had a meeting with the Home Minister and also the Prime Minister, and our cooperation was sought in a particular matter. I think the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, at no point of time, can complain that on such sensitive important matters concerning the country the Opposition has not given cooperation to the Government. If the Government thought, "Yes, this report ought not to be made public", at least the Opposition could have been taken into confidence and its cooperation could have been sought. Supposing the Government was not keen to take the opposition into confidence, then the Government ought not to have shown the contempt that it has shown to Parliament. The Bill ought to have been brought before the 7th of May, because after all, promulgation of ordinance is an extraordinary measure. Promulgation of ordinance means denial of the legislative power to Parliament because, by promulgation of ordinance, the Executive takes into itself the power of legislation which normally it does not pass. If the Government had the *bona fide* intention, then, before the last Parliament was adjourned on the 7th of May, the Government ought to have introduced a Bill in this House. As the Government had the majority, they could have got the Bill passed. The fact that the Bill was not brought before the 7th of May when the Lok Sabha adjourned shows that the intention of the Government was not *bona fide*, at least, the Government does not have the respect that it should have for Parliament.

I oppose this Bill even on merit because I feel that it is against the principle of open government, a principle which is proclaimed so open by the hon. Prime Minister. Secondly this mania of secrecy is always associated with ulterior motive. My third objection is that this Bill tries to establish that the ruling Party is the repository of all wisdom needed to evaluate a report which I contradict fully. Also it has been our experience that "public interest" varies accord-



ing to political expediency. There have been cases in the past when the Party interests and even individual interests have been equated with "public interest". I can quote umpteen number of cases. (*Interruptions.*) Against Mr. Karunanidhi a commission of inquiry was appointed when the DMK was not an ally of Congress, and when the alliance came out between Mr. Karunanidhi and the Congress, then immediately, criminal prosecutions against him were withdrawn And both these acts were done by the Government on the ground of public interest. Some one asked me about the Janata period. During Janata rule, I was in the Rajya Sabha. We fought for a commission of inquiry against Mr. Morarji Desai and Chaudhury Charan Singh. And the same thing was said—it was not in the public interest. It is because the "public interest" of a ruling Party or a minister has, in this country, unfortunately, been identified with the interest of an individual on many occasions.

Sir, it should also be remembered that truth hurts but truth never harms. Suppression of truth not only hurts but suppression of truth also harms the individuals, harms the community and harms the country. And this has been established times without number. Originally whether Commission of Inquiry Act was enacted in 1952, this provision was not there and the last speaker referred to it. But it was seen that the very purpose and the objective with which the Commission of Inquiry Act was promulgated was virtually negated because the Government—at led it was alleged—by the Central Government then that in the States, whenever the report of Commission of Inquiry was against the State Government not why it did not take any action but even it did not make it public. And that is why, in 1971, this amendment had to be brought and this amendment was hailed not only by those who believe that truth and facts should come to the public but also the legal community at large.

I may only quote Das Commission. Das Commission referred like this :

"While enacting the Commission of Enquiry Act, Parliament could never

have envisaged a situation where the Government would not even trust the legislature and withhold from it facts found by any Enquiry Commission."

We are in this unfortunate position today. We call this, the Supreme House in this country. But the Supreme House and its Members are not entitled also to know the facts of life in this country ! We cannot be trusted ! After all, the members have appointed realised while supporting this Bill that the Government is indirectly telling them that they cannot also be trusted so far as sensitive matters are concerned ? It is not only the Opposition. The ruling party Members also cannot be trusted. This is the position to which all of us are reduced ! It is not only in this country. These points have been debated even in other countries. May I point out ?

Profumo scandal was enquired into in secrecy because the Government thought that this scandal was of such a nature that it would hurt the image of the British public and of the British Government. Lord Denings conducted the enquiry in such a manner that even after the report was made public it did not hurt, rather it enhanced the reputation of the British Government and thereafter a Royal Commission of Enquiry went into this matter, whether the Commission of Enquiry should be in private or public and the report was :

"Secrecy increased the quantity of evidence but tend to debase its quality."

This is the finding of the Royal Commission of Enquiry that when you try to conduct the enquiry in secrecy, when you do not make things public, that the quality will suffer and suffer badly.

What have you achieved today by keeping it secret ? "India Today" has come out with a lengthy article at page 119 May I read from the report of the "India Today" ?

"We do not know what happened to the Thakkar Commission report,"

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not to be quoted.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Under what rule ? I am entitled to quote. There is no rule about it. I am entitled to quote it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not go on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : He is not quoting from any private paper. Anybody can go to the Library of Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. My ruling is, it is said to be a part of a Commission report which is not placed in the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please hear me. If you want to read a part of a Commission report, you must place it in the House with permission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is reading from a magazine, not as a report.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : The Government is admitting that this report is genuine. Why ? (*Interruptions*). You can quote it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The question is whether this Bill should be passed and whether the notification should be approved. I have nothing against this magazine or any other magazine. My learned friend says if anything is printed, they can read it in the House. That is what it amounts to. Anything is printed by anybody it can be read in this House. (*Interruptions*). Does the hon. Member say that he is quoting from an authentic document ? He says "just because it is printed, I can read it" ? I can publish a magazine tomorrow. If anything is printed, can you read it in this House ? Anything hand-written, can it be read in this House ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am not entering into that controversy. I am not quoting from any book.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Why quote anybody ? You say, according to your knowledge...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I must thank you that you have ensured that all those Members who never go to the Library will now take the trouble of going there and reading it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I cannot understand this kind of insinuation.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am not quoting. What I am pointing out is this. You want to keep these matters away from Members of Parliament. But these things are coming to the public. How are we to know whether this is true or the other thing is true ? The moment you make things confidential, rumours spread and those rumours have a much more harmful effect to the unity, integrity and sensitivity of the country than making things public. I am not quoting from the Report. I hope you will permit me to quote this :

"Embarrassing disclosures like this are one reason why..."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am not quoting from the Report.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not quoting.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : If that is your view, you can say it as your view, you can put it as your view. Because it is printed on a piece of paper, does it become an authenticated document ?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order ?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Please refer to Rule 349. It reads :

"Whilst the House is sitting, a member - shall not read any book, newspaper or letter..."

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow him. Let him have his say.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am happy the hon. Member has referred to Rule 349..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Leave it now, He has resumed his seat.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am relying on it. Rule 349 reads :

“Whilst the House is sitting, a member shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House?”

This is in connection with the business of the House. Therefore, I have a right to read it. But I am not going to read. In deference to your ruling, Sir, I am not going to quote anything that has been quoted so far as the Report is concerned. Everything relating to the Report has been quoted here. But I am not going to quote it because, after all *India Today* is a magazine which has the largest circulation. You cannot prevent any Member from reading it. But let me quote this.

“Embarrassing disclosures like this are one reason why the Commission’s report is being treated as one of the most sensitive documents the vaults of North Block.”

You know what will be the public sentiment ? There are embarrassing disclosures in the Report and that is why, the Report is not being made public. In another place the author of the write up in *India Today* writes :

“But another reason why the Government is shy of releasing the report is the basic message it contains : that there might have been a deep conspiracy.”

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This part cannot go. How do you allow this ? He is going far beyond what he is entitled

to. (Interruptions) This is an extraordinary situation. Because something is printed on paper, can he read it as an authentic document ?

AN HON. MEMBER : What is your objection ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : My objection is, he cannot quote it as something from an authenticated document. It is the view of somebody.. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is not saying anything unparliamentary. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Goswami, please continue.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The point I am making is this.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : No cross-talking. Only what Mr. Goswami says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The point I am making is this. I have not quoted what has come out in the *India Today* about the Report. I do not know whether it is correct or incorrect. But these things are coming. If we feel that the Indian people are such that they are guided by the report of a Commission, then we are living in a fool’s paradise. The Indian people are never guided by a Commission’s report. As we have always said, we have a tremendous confidence in the Indian people. Indian people can judge what is truth and what is untruth. But when you try to suppress the truth, you give an opportunity to those who are rumour mongers.

I would like to know from Mr. Chidambaram whether he knows that in 1971 allegations were made by no less a person than the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi that State Governments do not publish reports. Do you think that after this the State Governments will publish reports if they are against them ? In

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

fact, commission of public inquiry became virtually a toothless weapon because the inquiry reports used to gather dust for years together and nobody used to take action.

I only end by quoting Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer :

“public inquiry legislation was becoming an antiquated, impotent and dubious instrument and needed legislative surgery”.

In fact, it would become more antiquated, more impotent and more dubious. Therefore, on this ground I support the disapproval resolution and oppose wholeheartedly and fully the Bill that has been brought before the House.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Commission of Enquiry (Amendment) Bill 1986.

Many things have been stated in this regard but I want to say only the thing in this connection. In 1952, there was no provision in this Act that the report of Enquiry Commission would be tabled in the Parliament or any Legislature. But in 1971, an amendment was passed that the report of Enquiry Commission should be laid in the Parliament or the Legislature, as the case may be within six months of the submission of report by the Enquiry Commission and the Parliament or the Legislature along with the action taken thereon. Now an Amendment has been brought to deal with the situations which may be detrimental to the country's interest - as an hon. Member also pointed out that the report might contain references to a caste, a religion or even a State which may incite the feelings of the people thereby vitiating the atmosphere and even leading to revolt. There can be situations where if a report of an Enquiry Commission is made public, it may lead to turmoil in the country. Therefore, the Government thought that as it would not be in the nation's interest

to make such reports public it was necessary to bring an amendment whereby it could withhold such reports by issuing a notification after seeking prior approval of the Parliament or the State Legislature. This provision has been in this Bill but the Opposition leaders say that the intentions of the Government are not good. They apprehend that if any irregularity is committed by Government in future and they demand the appointment of a Commission to enquire into it and if the Commission gives an adverse report, the latter would withhold it from the Parliament under this law. The opposition feel that these restrictions have been imposed with this motive. But I would like to assure them that this has never been the intention of Government. The Government is only interested in maintaining the unity and the integrity of this country at all costs and that is why this provision has been made. It is not at all interested in suppressing any information from the Parliament or the State legislature. This provision is not intended to do so. Mr. Chatterjee, you should at least understand it, being yourself a Supreme Court lawyer. This provision has been made to check those who indulge in sabotage. I, therefore, urge you to pay serious attention to it. Your Government (CPM) is ruling in West Bengal. What is happening there these days? What type of administration is being run there? Suppose a Commission of Enquiry is instituted against the Government there and its report is laid on the Table of the legislature and everybody comes to know what the communist Government is doing there, it would be extremely difficult for you to stay in office. You should bear this in mind and support this Bill. This is applicable not only to your State but to all other States also. (Interruptions)

I am not yielding Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now Shri Goswami was speaking. I would like to remind him what happened in Cachar. Riots were sparked off there because of certain land laws and suppose an Enquiry Commission is set up to look into it and the report is submitted to the Assembly. It would only add fuel to the fire. Somnathji, you may kindly understand these issues and ponder over them. There is a big difference between your

profession, and practice. You are well versed at twisting the laws. I dare say that you do not think about the problems of the country in the right perspective.

*(Interruptions)*

Mamataji aptly remarked that your sympathies are with China. That is true. You do not have any sympathy with this country. That is why you are keen to encourage those laws which create turmoil rather than the ones which try to ensure peace in the country.

You say that the Government is afraid to bring this report to Parliament? I would like to ask you after all why should it be afraid? The strength of Congress Party at present in this House is 417 out of the total strength of 542 Members. The Government can get anything passed in the Parliament. We have more than 2/3 majority and we can even pass constitutional amendments. Whatever you say is just for the sake of opposition. The Government did whatever it thought was in the interest of our country. Besides this it has been stated that the Government does not want to lay the reports on the Table of the House because it wants to hide certain facts, particularly in the case of Thakkar Commission report. I would like to ask that even if Thakkar Commission report is laid in the House what difference will it make? Will the opposition be able to get it passed? They do not have that much of strength.

But there are many sensitive matters which are against the interest of the country and all of us should give a serious thought to them. Mr. Chairman, Sir, they oppose only for the sake of opposition. They do not have any constructive programme or suggestions. They never express the right opinion.

I would like to submit that you are responsible persons and over 10.12 lakh people have elected you. You should, therefore, speak in the interest of the country.

The opposition says that Government is going against the Constitution. There

is such a provision in the Constitution and that is why the Government thought it proper that this amendment was in the interest of our country. Those sensitive matters which may be detrimental to the unity of the country or may cause turmoil or may not be in the interest of the country at all, should not be made public. This Amendment has been brought particularly to secure the interest of the country. Secondly, it is being said that the Government wants to impose an authoritarian set up but our Government has held elections even when the situation was not favourable. Shrimati Indira Gandhi held elections in 1977 at a time when we were against holding elections. But Shrimati Indira Gandhi, knowing that the atmosphere was not favourable to her, held elections. Then how do we want to bring authoritarian or dictatorial system? On the contrary our Government believes in democratic values which forms the basis of all its actions.

Therefore, I conclude by supporting this Bill.

*[English]*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Chairman, Sir the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 is on the Statute Book for about three decades. In other democratic countries of the world too, similar legislations are there. For instance, in England, there is the Commissions of Evidence Act, 1921. But in both these countries, the statute differs in some aspects. For instance in India, the Government has got the power to appoint Commissions. The State Governments also have the power, and the powers are vested in legislatures and Parliament to pass the legislation to that effect. In India if a resolution is passed to appoint a commission, it is binding upon the Government, whereas in countries like England, if a resolution is passed to that effect by the Parliament, it is not binding on the Government, but it is a normally accepted by parliamentary practice. This sort of distinction is there between the Commissions of Inquiry Act here and similar legislation in England.

Now the Opposition Members have started opposing the Bill from the very

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

beginning, from the introductory stage itself. For introduction, what is laid down in the rules of business of the House is this. If this House has no legal competence to introduce this Bill, only in that case, it can be opposed. For instance if the subject is not mentioned, in any of the lists of the Constitution it could be opposed. Despite this fact, the Opposition parties are opposing this Bill. If due notice was not given of the Bill, then it could be opposed or for any other reasons that are mentioned, the Bill can be opposed. But despite the fact that there is nothing of that sort, the Opposition people are opposing this Bill right from the introduction itself, just for opposition's sake. They are opposing it without clarifying as to which part of the Constitution is being infringed upon. They are not able to quote a single article in their defence to oppose the Bill, except Article 123 which relates to ordinances. And we are converting the ordinance into a law, into a statute.

Now, the question is this. What are the cases in which we seek exemption? In such cases where the sovereignty and integrity of India are involved. Would anyone question that under such circumstances, a given report should be placed before the House? Then comes the aspect of security of the state. Who will oppose this aspect? Can we ignore the aspect of public interest? We do so many things in public interest. In the Joint Committee Reports, this particular clause was added; "Joint Commissions with due respect also did not go into the detailed aspect as to why the notification has to be placed and what are the other consequences, whether any exemption, any qualified exemption to be made...etc, etc," Nothing was said on that also. This is the only one para which gives the reasons for introduction of that clause which requires that a notification should be placed, a report should be placed within six months of giving the report. But exhaustive study with respect to this was never made. In the course of last ten years, we have not thought that such sort of an exemption is required. For instance, where does exemption not exist? In our Constitution there are important provision. Article 14 says: The State shall not deny to any person equality before the

law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India." But still we have given an exemption. Article 16 says: There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State." But still we have made an exemption even in this regard. Nothing in this Article shall prevent the Parliament from making any law prescribing in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office. What I am submitting is this. In all these major articles in our Constitution, in each of these articles, which are very important, we have made exemptions. For instance when communal riots take place, it is an accepted norm that a community

17.00 hrs.

cannot be mentioned. This is also an exemption which is accepted, because there are certain things which have to be made in public interest. For example, during the Janata regime, the fundamental right to property was deleted. For a considerable number of years it was considered to be a fundamental right. But in public interest, ultimately it was decided that such a right should be deleted; and nobody objected to it. We also did not object to it. So, it was deleted from the Constitution by the Janata Party's Government. We say, rightly so. Has the Congress Party deleted any of the fundamental rights mentioned in the Constitution? No. We have made only exemptions.

I will make some other submissions also. In fact, from our experience now I would say that some people outside, including the Press may come out with some material purporting to be a Commission's Report, which is notified. I consider that that such an action by these persons should also be punished. They may not get a copy of the Report. But they may publish something purporting to be that Report. But I think that such things should be punished. Therefore, I have moved an amendment to that effect.

I was saying that even in respect of the procedure of the courts, we say that proceedings and trials should be held in

public; but there are instances when some personal, delicate matters are involved, when all the parties concerned agree to hold the sittings *in camera*. There also, it is required, in the public interest, that a public trial should not be held. That does not also violate any Statute. Those Statutes are also passed by Parliament: the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code have been passed by Parliament. But there has never been any objection to such things at any moment of time. Therefore, the opposition to this Bill is just opposition—for the sake of opposition. That too, even at the introductory stage it has been opposed. Subsequently also, at the consideration stage it has been opposed. This shows that the Opposition has not applied its mind to any relevant facts with regard to this Bill. So, I consider that their opposition is against public interest.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :** I have been listening very intently to the arguments put forward by members of the ruling party in defence of this Bill, and the Ordinance which preceded it; but what I cannot understand is; why all this wisdom has dawned on people only subsequent to the tragic assassination of the Prime Minister of this country. Nobody thought of these things earlier. It is only when the Thakkar Commission's report has appeared on the scene that now the necessity is felt, not only for non-disclosure of the Thakkar Commission's report, but to bring in a general Bill, an ordinance followed by a Bill, giving Government a general, entirely subjective power to withhold any report of any Commission of Inquiry if it so thinks expedient.

When this Commissions of Inquiry Bill was brought in many years ago, what was the idea behind it? Why was it brought in after-all; and why has so much importance and value been put on it? Because it was felt—and I hope the Minister will not disagree—that Parliament has got a basic right to get authentic and reliable, impartial information and facts. Many things come up which are disputed hotly within Parliament or an Assembly. Sometimes the Ministers are accused of various

things. That becomes a matter of controversy. In such cases, it was always felt that it is much better that there should be an enquiry conducted by some people who command the confidence of the country, and can be relied on to be objective and impartial and through a machinery of such an enquiry, authentic and reliable facts and information will be made available to the Parliament. This is the whole object behind the Commissions of Enquiry Act.

I can quite understand though I am very much pained about it. The government may have some reasons for not wanting publication of a particular report which relates to the circumstances surrounding assassination of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They could have taken us into confidence. There are so many things which are discussed around the table; they are not decided always here in this House; they could have told us what is the difficulty in the way; there is some honest difficulty. For example, I can think of the fact that they could have come and told that in some way or the other it might affect or prejudice the trial which was going on in the court; they could say that; they could convince us and they could persuade us and we might agree with them by consensus that all right this particular report may not be disclosed at least at the present moment, exception should be made; later on, if circumstances permit, it may be brought to light. But have they taken that course of action? Not at all; apart from the fact that I think the entire country, the people of this country, who are waiting very anxiously and eagerly to know the result of this enquiry because the country has suffered a big shock; the whole security of the administration, of the top-most level of the administration has been brought into doubt, and whatever light could be thrown on it by this Commission which has submitted two reports, in between, one interim report and one final report, was something which the people of this country wanted to know about. However, if there was something, some valid reasons coming in the way, the government should have taken us into confidence, the House into confidence, leading members of the opposition as well as leading members of the ruling party in trying to come to a

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

consensus about this particular report. But that is not the course they have taken. They have brought in a sweeping Bill in which the only thing which matters now is the subjective opinion of the government; it confers on the Central Government and on the State Government also a blanket power to withhold publication of a report which they consider not to be expedient on certain grounds. I would say that though it may sound a bit strong that it is virtually a slap on the face of Parliament.

From 1952, we had this Act which has given us this access to reliable, authentic reports which are made available through the machinery of an impartial Enquiry Commission in which later on Supreme Court Judges and everybody was brought in.

Now, I have to make a reference to the fact that even under the British rule, there was a Hunter Commission appointed to go into the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. That Hunter Commission Report was published in full including the dissenting note attached to it by Sir Chaman Lal Setalvad; both the report and the dissenting note of Sir Chaman Lal Setalvad were published even in the days of the Britishers. It must have been embarrassing at least the dissenting note; the dissenting note was certainly embarrassing. Now I wish to say that Article 19—our young friends over there had argued just now on the ground of legality and constitutionality and so on. That nothing can be said against this Bill which is now commonly held in this country that freedom of speech as guaranteed under Article 19 (1) (a) cannot be restricted or circumscribed except on the ground of sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, these are the grounds given; public interest is not mentioned here at all; there is no mention of public interest as bring one of the reasonable restrictions on the freedom of speech which is guaranteed under Article 19 (1); and it is established in every country, democratic country that freedom of speech includes freedom to get information; you cannot exercise freedom of speech unless you have an access to infor-

mation and reports. This is accepted. Supreme Court has accepted it. There are three judgments. I cannot go into the details because there is no time. In Indira Gandhi's election case, in January 1975, in Maneka Gandhi's case in 1978 and in the High Court Judges case in December 1981, the Supreme Court has held that there is a indissoluble link between the right to speak and the right to know, the freedom of speech and the freedom of information. Please go through the judgments of our own Supreme Court and see what they have said.

And, Sir, also there is a thing called the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights which has been ratified by India many many years ago. Article 19(2) of the International Covenant also speaks about freedom to speak and to receive, and impart information. The two are linked together.

Now, what is being done? The decision on non-disclosure has been left entirely to the subjective satisfaction of the Government without stating the reasons. And I agree with my friends here who say that this Ordinance and this Bill which will become an Act will only put a premium on unauthorised disclosures, on leakages and rumours. You are encouraging that, and it will boomerang on us. It will boomerang on us. There will be disclosures which you may say are not authentic, not authorised and so on, but the curiosity of the public has been roused. Should they be blamed for that?

When, for the first time in our history an elected Prime Minister is gunned down and butchered, is it a normal thing? Is it an easy thing to digest by anybody in this country. We know, it has been going on in many neighbouring countries and in the adjoining countries, but it was something to which our country was totally alien by history, by tradition, by culture, by everything and when such a thing happens and an inquiry commission is appointed to find out the circumstances, now the Government comes forward and under the shelter of this blanket powers of this Bill decided that their first action is that it is not in the public interest that the Thakkar Commission report is put before Parliament. Now, first of all



public interest does not come in the picture at all. It can only be restricted under those restrictions which are defined under Article 19(2).

Secondly, technically speaking, I must also say that this Ordinance was promulgated at time—technically—it can only be promulgated when both the Houses of Parliament were not in session. Was that the case? It was promulgated on a day when the Rajya Sabha—the Lok Sabha had been prorogued already—was not prorogued.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : My hon. friend is reading the Article wrongly. It says, except when both the House are in session you cannot promulgate : you are reading it the other way round. "When both Houses are not in session". There is a world of difference between the two. "Except when both the Houses are in session", that is the only restriction.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That means you consider Parliament to consists only of two Houses. Even one House is half the Parliament. The Rajya Sabha had not been prorogued. Rajya Sabha had only adjourned *sine die*. It had not been prorogued. The Lok Sabha had been prorogued. Technically, the Rajya Sabha was in session and therefore the Rajya Sabha was still in session. If they want to observe the norms of democratic functioning they should at least have come before the Rajya Sabha and taken its consent on this.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : If you will yield for one moment, hon. Prof. Madhu Dandavate had quoted Kaul and Shakdher ; I shall quote the same author :

"The Ordinance making powers of the President arises as soon as either House is prorogued." I think the other side is supporting my contention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not a lawyer.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : For once you are right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not a lawyer. If the two of you are agreed on this, I am not making a big point out of it. It matters little to me whether you brought the Ordinance two days earlier or two days later. I am not concerned with it, but it is a matter of principle in this thing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a matter of principle.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Therefore, Sir I would like to say that now many undesirable consequences may flow from the suppression of this Thakkar Commission Report, because so many things are appearing in the Press, they are neither contradicted nor denied nor affirmed by anybody. One report says, that a whole lot of officers who were connected with the intelligence activities, and I believe that the Thakkar Commission—I have no means of knowing it—has put the overall, major responsibility on the failure of intelligence—not so much on the failure of security as on the failure of intelligence. But the strange thing is that even if reports appearing in the Press are to be believed, a whole lot of officers connected with the intelligence services—nothing has been done to them, no action has been taken against them, subsequently they have even been promoted, they have been elevated and all that—while a number of officers who are connected only with the Police part of it, security part of it, they have been still kept under suspension, without giving them any charges or charge sheet,—because no charge sheet was given or no charges have been brought against them. So, while this kind of discrimination is being practised, all these things will lead to unhealthy sequences and now they cannot proceed also against the suspended officers, without reference to the report and the report cannot be disclosed, therefore no action can be taken. They will remain suspended indefinitely in perpetuity or what, I do not know. While the people connected with the intelligence have been rewarded and allowed to be promoted and so on, that also is something at least a part from the report also we should be told by what standard,—because it is very much connected. The young Minister with Personnel and Ad-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

ministration and all that, he will tell us. What is the basis on which they have proceeded? I am not going into anything, I am not asking him to reveal the contents of the reports. Security officers and intelligence officers both were connected. A whole lot of intelligence officers have been let off the hook, remained as they were, getting promotions etc., while some of the security people, that is the Policemen actually, belonging to the Police service, a number of them have been suspended, kept suspended now for twenty months not given any kind of charges and cannot be proceeded against because the report cannot be revealed. So, what kind of administration or personnel is this, I do not know.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Who is promoted and who is not? Why?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would say now that we have many apprehensions about the blanket power which is now being given, which obviously—I put a charitable view—that the Government might have not liked to reveal this report because of its possible repercussions on the trial which is going on in the High Court. But an other interpretation may also be put because the report may have revealed many embarrassing things and there may be many disclosures in that. So, in future I can say there are going to be reports of commissions of inquiry into communal riots and all the rest of it. This blanket power can be used now to suppress all kinds of unpleasant and embarrassing things which may be brought to light about the involvement of some people in these communal riots. The door has been opened now for a very vicious kind of system, vicious kind of practice to be followed, which will mean also Sir, that Parliament can be denied now at any time of the right to have authentic information which is the purpose of this Commission of Inquiry Act.

I totally oppose the Bill, and I join my friend Prof. Dandavate in the disapproval of the Ordinance and in advance—because we have not so far yet come to that—I oppose the notification which is

suppressing the publishing of the Thakkar Commission report. It is an insult not only to Parliament but a great blow to the people of the country—who are not allowed to know how their Prime Minister was butchered and shot at. How such a thing may not be repeated again. How are we to know? Unless that report is made public, how can adequate steps be taken to see that such a thing does not happen again?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who advises this Government?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know. What type of advice they get?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : All sorts of advice is given.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I hope I have made my position clear.

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is discussing a subject which is of much academic interest and I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the views of the hon. Members of this side as well as of that side. The sum total of this discussion, as Prof. Dandavate and just now Shri Gupta has, also said, is that they are not opposing for the sake of opposition and they agree to the things which are genuine and proper. They have in their support quoted the instances of bonus etc. I agree that there have been occasions where Opposition has agreed with us and I agree to their contention that no point becomes proper only because the majority has accepted it. But I do not agree when they say that it is a fraud on constitution and on Parliamentary democracy; checks and balances must be there.

It is true that at the time of promulgation of the Ordinance many journalists, who were in our favour, did not support

it. The Bill presented in this august House seeks to replace the Ordinance promulgated in May. On the day the Ordinance was promulgated, Shri P.N. Lekhi, a very good orator and a Supreme Court advocate had said that it is a ploy to delay the Thakkar Commission report. The entire Opposition concedes that had the Government wanted it could have blocked the release of the whole report but there is no propriety in stopping the whole report.

I would submit that two things have been stated in this Bill. As Shri Gupta has stated, these are blanket subjective powers and can be misused to a large extent. His first attack is on the Thakkar Commission's report. But he has this much understanding that he could have persuaded them to agree to the release of the Thakkar Commission report. But in the meantime nothing has happened which might have shown Government's malafide intention. They have no reason to doubt Government's bonafides, particularly when this Act makes it clear that the Government can withhold the report only in 4 situations i.e., when there is danger to the sovereignty and integrity of the country, security of the State or it is likely to affect relations with foreign countries, or if it is not in public interest.

The question arises that when a judge appointed to enquire a particular matter under the Commission of Enquiry Act, makes reference to matters which may be irrelevant, in-admissible, and also to problems which are unnecessary, will the hon. Members, who are intellectuals and people's representatives as well, agree to the release of such a report? No Government which has wisdom and discretion, which has to protect the public interest and has to maintain friendly relations with other countries would make public a report which is not in public interest.

[English]

Government, after all, is Government. It has to see the public interest. It has to see the interest of the people at large.

[Translation]

If there is any Ordinance or any law to protect the interest of the people, that

cannot at all be termed wrong. There can be no reason for opposition in such cases.

Now a days judges are appointed to enquire into several matters and they give many decisions. Before this a Bill was passed with a thumping majority which was stated to be controversial Bill by many people. The Bill was discussed here. A judge gave the judgement that graves in Varanasi, which were hundred years old, should be shifted.

The Supreme Court delivers several judgements and these are shown all respect. Commissions of Enquiry are chaired by persons of their status. All the facts are placed before them and they decide after considering all the aspect.

[English]

But it is the human mind.

[Translation]

There are different ways of producing evidence. Several things sometimes become irrelevant in the enquiry. They go against the security, sovereignty and integrity of the country. Is it necessary to put the country in danger? Whatever judges say is not the gospel truth that their judgements will remain valid for ever and no improvement can be made in them.

The world is moving fast today and we have to maintain public and foreign relations. Mistakes can be committed by anyone and irrelevant things can be said anywhere. If the Government feels that it is not proper to bring a particular things before the House or to make it public, then it can amend any law. It is the bounden duty of the Government to do so. No Government worth the name can remain silent on such matters. Therefore, such laws must be enacted. When there is danger to the unity and the integrity of the country, no Government can remain a silent spectator. If there is provision in our Constitution for amending the laws, the relevant laws must be amended.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate feels that wrong decisions are taken on the basis of

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

majority. So long as Congress was in power no wrong decisions were taken on the strength of majority but when Shri Dandavate's Government was formed and the Janata Party came into power in which he was a powerful Minister, at that time his party openly misused its majority in this House by debarring duly elected Shrimati Indira Gandhi from her membership. He should not expect that we shall do such things in this House with our majority. We do not do any unlawful act on the strength of our majority. We keep the interest of the country foremost before us. Our party has all along been fighting for the protection of the country. Therefore, I welcome and support his amendment and oppose the motion of disapproval moved by the Opposition.

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17.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION RE : SITUATION IN  
PUNJAB—*contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Home Minister to reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I express my grateful thanks to the hon. Members of this House for discussing the situation in Punjab at length.

Prof. Dandavate is again the champion of bringing the most important issue, a national issue, for discussion in this House. Punjab has occupied the focus of this august House... (*Interruptions*)

I happened to be the humble servant of this House for quite some time. What is happening in Punjab is not the law and order situation, is not a matter pertaining to one State or even to some communities. It has deeper roots. Its ramifications are very very serious, affecting the whole national life and, therefore, naturally it is the right thing that the House should

devote as much attention as we can to see that Punjab is kept peaceful ; there is respect for law and order, and communal harmony, peace, is maintained in Punjab.

The immediate cause for this discussion is the gruesome tragedy at a place called Muktsar. I immediately rushed. The hon. Prime Minister asked me to go and see for myself how such a dastardly act has taken place especially when there was incident-free fortnight in Punjab. In the two Districts, Gurdaspur and Amritsar, where the terrorists had occupied the central place, we had worked out a plan in co-operation with the State Government, the central forces. We had thoroughly and very carefully drawn up a plan in which every village was looked after. We created some kind of a strategy in which we were able to really monitor the whole operation very closely. Also, while we were satisfied with the operation we were trying to go into some of the hideouts of the elements who are out to destroy life in Punjab. Suddenly, from one remote corner very near the international border—only a few kilometres away from the international border—this tragedy has taken place. Every act of terrorism sends waves of fear and terror throughout the country. This particular act (which was the largest of all the acts so far done in Punjab) sent a wave of fear and reaction throughout the country and indignation that the fall-out was felt in Punjab and in Delhi, as a result of which, during the past 3 or 4 days, Delhi also was upset ; certain parts of Delhi witnessed tragedies, arson, loot and other lawlessness. But, fortunately, Sir, with the cooperation of the people of Delhi and the Delhi Administration, it was possible for us to control the thing in a short time. Therefore, we were able to really contain it in Delhi. There are parties who take even political mileage out of such gruesome tragedies. Instead of cooperating, with the forces and the law and order enforcing machinery in such occasions, they thought it better to launch some kind of a Bandh, —Mini—Bharat Bandh,—Madhya Pradesh Bandh, Himachal Bandh, UP Bandh, Delhi Bandh etc. Even after my repeated appeals,—personal appeals—to the honourable leaders of political parties,

they refused to call off the Bandh. Again, Sir, with the cooperation of the people of Delhi it was possible for the Administration to see that the whole thing is contained. (*Interruption*) Now, Sir, about the political atmosphere in Punjab, I cannot improve upon what the hon. Prime Minister said on the Floor of the House about the approach of the Government of India. Shri Madhu Dandavateji raised some basic questions in his remarks. He wanted to know whether the Government will make a categorical statement stating that there is no question of any separatist State or any move connected therewith. He asked whether this will be made non-negotiable. He said that there should not be any talk of extension of Article 370 to Punjab and that the time schedule provided in the Punjab accord should be adhered to and that the foreign powers assisting the terrorists should be exposed. He made also so many other suggestions. The hon. Prime Minister has provide that categorical statement here and it has been understood all over the country. I am sure Shri Dandavateji must be satisfied with that. Now, the things which further aggravate the situation must be contained. I am not going to request Shri Dandavateji to take up the issues with his erstwhile colleagues. But I am going to inform the House that things are happening in Punjab and in the Central Government, the State Government, and all the political parties are trying to mobilise the people in the State to see that this kind of a carnage is not allowed to happen in Punjab. But, Sir then unfortunately what some of the most important leaders of every section of the Akali party who were very close friends of Shri Dandavateji, one who happened to be Chief Minister and Minister here also, had to say on this issue? Now they are openly colluding with the extremists and terrorists. Every sentence they utter has its ripple. It has to be understood. And then the other day the Akali Member of Parliament, Shri Charanjit Singh Walia who belongs to that group, although I do not know how he made a speech here, he did not reflect the views of his group, but, Sir, the speech of Prakash Singh Badal after Muktsar is something which I would like this House to take note of. Soon after that incident, he spoke in one of the towns of a consti-

tuency which I had the honour to represent in this House when I was a Member from Punjab. Do you know what he said? He said, 'I hold the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi directly responsible for communal flare up in Delhi in which six persons were killed'. Sir, he is conveniently forgetting that in his own native town—Mr. Badal belongs to Muktsar town, his village is quite near, and in his own native town that thing has happened, he forgets about that. There is not a single word about the innocent people killed in that tragedy, but he tries to attack the Prime Minister for what is happening in Delhi. Sir, let me assure this honourable House that we never approach this kind of a situation in the country from a narrow communal angle. But for the presence of this Government and their prompt action the after-effect of what happened in Muktsar would have been many many times more. It was the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi who immediately directed all concerned—half a dozen Ministers were moving in the troubled area of Delhi. Myself, Bhagatji, K.C. Pant and the Chief Executive Councillor—we were all amidst when the stones were being pelted when the guns were taken out, when the swords were used, when the iron rods, were used, when the things were set on fire. When the gurudwara, temple and everything was being destroyed, we were in the thick of these things. And where was Shri Badal? Now, it is this kind of attitude of a particular section of the Akali Party—I do not want to really score points with Badal, but I have to say and I must say that it is this kind of attitude of the Akali leadership that is aggravating the situation in Punjab. So, what is Badal and his colleagues, Tohra and others, doing? Wherever a known terrorist is killed, they go to his house, they organise the kriya and bhog ceremony. They do not stop at that only. They put a flag there and they declare him as a martyr. Sir, if such things are allowed to happen in Punjab which has seen the worst communal situation in the last 3-4 years, where will this lead to? Similarly, he goes on saying that. After having said that, he forgets about Muktsar. But he says that if this happens in Delhi, it is bound to have repercussions there. The former Chief Minister said that 'such incidents are bound to have repercussions

[S. Buta Singh]

here—'Here' means Punjab, as if there are no repercussions in Punjab already. What is happening ? The families of a particular community are marching out and nobody to stop them. I hope to persuade the State Government to come to Delhi, see that they are provided with security, see that they are persuaded to go back to their homes. But here is a former Chief Minister whose quarrel with the Chief Minister is only because he has not been made the Chief Minister. About the accord for which Madhuji is very keen and everybody is keen, he says that the Punjab accord is a mockery of the sentiments of the Sikhs and treachery to the Panth. Shri Badal, even at that time when the accord was signed, was not with Santji, but when it came for the distribution of tickets—because the accord was the manifesto—and when it came to share the fall outs of the accord, he got the major share—he and Mr. Tohra between the two. That is why, poor Barnala today is finding himself in a situation where a large chunk of his party has walked out. Anybody in the place of Mr. Barnala who was the Party leader at that time, even now, the President of the Party, should have made the Accord has the touchstone and he should have made the Accord as the qualifying standard for any candidate for that party. In that case, Mr. Tohra and Mr. Badal or his associates would not have found even a ticket for the party. But having taken all the benefits of the Accord, now they turn their back and say, it is a treachery with the Sikhs.

Now, what is the Accord ? They are going about saying that the Accord is not relevant to the Punjab political situation. They are not one with the Accord. But about the forces which they are supporting today - whether it is Damdama Taksal, AISSF, Dal Khalsa—and all those organisations which are responsible for all these things—is it not known to Mr. Tohra or Mr. Badal that these organisations were never one with the Akali Party, not to speak of the Accord ? The same Prakash Singh Badal could not visit the Golden Temple for over a year because he was mentally afraid of these organisations and today he is becoming the champion of these organisations. This only takes us to the serious situation and we should try

to analyse what is the situation in Punjab. It seems, the feeling has gone among the Akali leaders that only one who takes the most extremists posture will become popular leader of the community. That is the basic thing in which the Akali Party is caught.

17.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, I have no doubt that it can be only a minor difference of degrees but to an extent, these are the leaders who are responsible for driving this kind of wedge and also responsible for making the Akali party to take that kind of an attitude which has placed the Sikhs all over the country in such a position that it is becoming difficult for them, because they have been branded, they have been equated with the policies of the Akali Party. Does that mean that Punjab means only the Sikhs and only the Akalis ? The Sikhs are there all over the country and they are proud patriots. They are the ones who sacrificed for the freedom of the country. They are responsible for the development of the country, for building up the country. How is it that today, a handful of leaders of a political party have come to be equated with the destiny of all the people living all over the country ? That has to be understood. Let us not go with the impression which is sought to be created by some of the Hindu reactionary forces who equate every Sikh with whatever Akali Party—whether the present or the earlier or the break-away group—and they are trying to preach this. That is not the fact. The fact is that some of the elements in the Akali Party have been unfortunately managed by the anti-Indian forces. They are willingly or unwillingly acting as agents of the enemies of the country. That has to be made known to the people of the country. Only then, we are able to take an unattached, objective view of the situation in Punjab.

Now, as I started my remarks saying that we made efforts to restore peace in some parts of Punjab, we met with a limited success. We wanted to take the march onward; we wanted to expand the whole thing. Unfortunately this Muktsar incident has happened; it could have happened anywhere. But I want to inform the august

House that our political parties must ponder over, must sit together and take the situation in Punjab, not in a partisan or a party manner. I am happy, this time again, the House has reflected the national will and Mr. Speaker, Sir, you set the tone. Earlier also, it was your appeal which raised the level of discussion. This time again, you had set the tone and the Members have followed and you have really reflected. You have put the mind of the country and the mind of the nation through this House. I would like to mention one or two points raised by the hon. Members Sri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi and some other Members, Shri Piyus Tiraky, Prof. P. J. Kurien and also Prof. Saifuddin Soz that we must make all-out efforts to see that normalcy is restored especially in the border areas where such a situation has disturbed the normal life of the people. We have been making very serious efforts—and today luckily too, myself, my colleague Shri B. R. Bhagatji along with the leaders of the Opposition, we had a detailed discussion with the hon. Prime Minister and I am sure some fruitful results will come out from the discussion that we had today and I am sure this House will back up the Government efforts to fight out the forces of disintegration, the anti-national forces, the forces of communalism who are out to destroy the fabric of our national unity and integration and I am sure the House will stand by and also back up the Government in taking up that challenge.

I need not mention about the implementation of the accord because it is a subject matter on which the discussion earlier was also taken. The latest position is known to almost all the Members. We are very keen that the accord is implemented very sincerely and effectively. But, unfortunately, certain problems cropped while implementing the accord. We cannot really take it technically. Dates have been shifted, not unilaterally, dates were shifted because circumstances existed and every time the initiative came from the Chief Minister of Punjab because we were faced with a situation almost like a dead end and we wanted to save further complications. Punjab is already in the thick of woods. We have lot of problems. Another problem added, the State administration might find it even difficult to stand. There-

fore, every time, I request or I advise hon. Chief Minister of Punjab. We were able to adjust. It is not the date which is so sacrosanct. It is the actual effect on the life of the people, how it will affect the people, what will it really produce if that accord is implemented. Three times it has happened. Now we are trying to see that the problems are resolved through mutual consultation with the participation of the concerned parties and an agreeable solution is found.

One thing which is quite heartening is that in Punjab, especially in the big towns, the people are living harmoniously. In spite of the things happening every day, things happening, unbelievable incidents taking place, the basic unity, the mutual confidence of the people is there very much and they are Punjabis and they take pride in this. But we should not allow the situation to really go out of control. It is high time and I am sure, as I mentioned in the beginning of my speech, that we are making a joint effort, national effort, with the involvement of the leaders of the Opposition and, I hope, the Punjab Government and especially Shri Barnala who has been cooperative, who has been helpful, will understand the message, the mood of the House and the country and will cooperate with the efforts of the Government of India, with the involvement of all the political parties, will save the people from any further happenings that have put the Punjabis to shame.

With these words, again I express my thanks to the hon. Members for participating in this discussion.

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17.50 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :  
DISAPPROVAL OF THE COMMISSIONS  
OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT)  
ORDINANCE, 1986  
AND  
COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMEND-  
MENT) BILL, 1986—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We take up Items 9 and 10.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) :**  
Sir, I rise to support the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill which has been moved by the hon. Home Minister for consideration.

17 51 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The hon. Members from the Opposition have contended that promulgation of the Ordinance was not proper on the part of the President. But I might submit here that article 123 of the Constitution of India lays down that, when both Houses of Parliament are not in session, in those circumstances, the President of the Union has the power to promulgate Ordinances. Mr. Chatterjee has contended here that the Rajya Sabha was adjourned on 9th May but it was not prorogued, and when there was no prorogation, during that period, the President of the Union promulgated the present Ordinance and, therefore, it should not have been promulgated. In the Book by Kaul & Shaktiher, it has been specifically mentioned that, if both Houses of Parliament are not in session, in that event, the President of the Union has the power, under article 123 of the Constitution, to promulgate Ordinances. Therefore, the Ordinance which has been promulgated and which is now being replaced by the present Amendment Bill is proper and constitutional. The President is the fountain of justice and, therefore, whatever he has promulgated by way of an Ordinance on 15th May, 1986, is constitutional and there is nothing *ultra vires* so far as that is concerned.

The next point which has been alleged by the Opposition is this. In the year 1970, by way of an amendment, Clause 3 of the principal Act was amended and sub-clause (4) was added and sub-clause (4) was that, after obtaining the report of a Commission, within a period of six months, that has to be laid before Parliament; in the present case, the interim as well as the Final Reports which were received by the Government have not been presented within a period of six months and, therefore, simply to conceal those Reports and the facts contained in those Reports, Government has come with the present Bill; by way of

an amendment, they are going to add sub-clause (5) and sub-clause (6) in section 3 of the principal Act. In this regard, my submission is that this contention from the side of the Opposition is not correct. Because this sub-section which has been incorporated by way of amendments in sub-clause 5 and sub-clause 6 can be used only in the exceptional cases. In only exceptional cases when it is in the interest of the nation it can be used. Specifically the word security of the nation and integrity of the nation has been mentioned. If the Government comes to the conclusion that for the security of the nation or in the interest of the integrity of the nation it is not expedient and appropriate to put up the report before the Parliament, in that event the Government is not under any obligation to place the report before the Parliament.

Here again, in this particular commission of inquiry report, already the case is pending in the judicial court, i. e., in the High Court. In the Commission of Inquiry Act it has been specifically mentioned that this report is not the report of the judicial court. Section 6 specifically lays down :

“Statements made by persons to the Commission : No statements made by a person in the course of giving evidence before the Commission shall subject him to or be used against him in any civil or criminal proceeding except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such statement”.

The intention of this Act is that this report shall not be treated as judicial one; nor it shall have effect of the proper verdict of a judicial court. Therefore, it is simply a statement by a tribunal and it is upto the Government to accept or not to accept it.

May I ask the Hon. Members of the opposition that when the Vaidyalingam report was presented in the House whether they urged upon the Government for its implementation ?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) :** Laying the report on the table of the House and acceptance are two different things.



**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** When Vaidyalingam report was presented in the House what did you do? You are very careful of it, you are very cautious because you are the protectors of liberty, you want to give the cleanliness to the country and you want to put each and every fact before the nation because you are to apprise the nation as to what happened since 1977 to 1980. It was the allegation made against \*\* relatives by the then Prime Minister. It was the allegation made by the then Home Minister against the relatives of the then Prime Minister. That was so crucial a report. When it was presented before the House Mr. Chatterjee was a Member of the House. But he had never asked that there should be a discussion on the report in this House. I would like to know whether he has asked for it or not. Is it not important that politicians..(Interruptions) ...\*\*

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) :** We demanded action on the basis of that report. You do have the courage.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** Mr. Charan Singh, who was the Home Minister at that time was interviewed by the press people at Calcutta. What he replied was that he was surrounded by dishonest persons. It was a statement of the Home Minister at that time.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** You read the letter of Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** Was it not proper on the part of the opposition to know about those facts, to discuss those facts, to let the whole nation know what Mr. Vaidyalingam had said \*\* you are the protectors of liberty, you are the protectors of the interest of the people and you are the persons who are going to apprise the people of the country about the development which has taken place. \*\*

18.00 hrs.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Please conclude.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** Not only this but I may also remind our old and Gandhian leader, Mr. Dandavate, Mr. Ready please hear. (Interruptions) There is a Commission of Inquiry report against\*\* What happened to it.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Your party is in power in Orissa.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** I am referring to years 1977-80 when you were in power whether you were vigilant. Did you ever ask that Commission of Inquiry report against\*\* should be discussed and implemented?

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Sir, he is referring to the leader of the Opposition...(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** If there is any allegation I will not allow. I will go through the record. If there is any allegation I will expunge it.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I know\*\*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :** Sir, the hon. Member should withdraw those remarks. I do not think he can accuse the Chair\*\*

I think he should withdraw those words.\*\* It is on the record. I think you should withdraw it.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** That is not the way, Mr. Reddy. You have to withdraw those words. You cannot cast aspersion on the Chair.\*\*

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** You said it in anger but please withdraw it now.\*\*

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Sir, I said I want to draw your attention.... (Interruptions)\*\*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, he meant\*\* He did not say about the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. He told about the Chair.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the grammar was wrong.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not blame the grammar ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : He should withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him withdraw it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If you feel..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I oppose the manner of using the words\*\* I am not being strict. I am always lenient to every person and group.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, all that he meant was that he will expose your leniency.\*\* Sir, on his behalf..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When the Professor is coming forward why does not the Member come forward ? It is not fair. You have to withdraw.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I follow your advice provided you tell me what should I withdraw ? (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I will tell you what you should withdraw.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Please go through the record and whatever part you want to expunge you expunge. I did not mean any dis-respect to the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. No. Just now you told.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is saying he did not mean any dis-respect to the Chair. He only meant disrespect to the Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I cannot understand why the hon. Member who obviously said something in anger cannot now withdraw with grace those words which he said. Everybody knows what you said. Record can be read back to the hon. House We know what you said. You simply withdraw.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What did I say ? Can the Minister explain ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have not to explain. Why should I explain ? What you said was..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you quote it will mean devil quoting the Bible.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I do not mind being the devil as long as your words do not go into your Bible. Your Bible might be spoiled by those words. So you withdraw those words.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What did I say ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Why don't you simply withdraw the words ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Am I to withdraw the whole thing I said ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Those two sentences should be withdrawn.\*\*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have not said. I never said.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : What did you say ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I said I will..(Interruptions) I never used that word.\*\*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You expunge it;

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\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You withdraw it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If I said it, I withdraw it. Sir, I am now on a point of order. Reference has been made to the former Prime Minister\*\*, who is not in the House. This must be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is an allegation I will expunge.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Yes it is an allegation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is an allegation I will expunge it.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : He has got every right to quote it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has made an allegation. It should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, I am saying if it is an allegation I will expunge it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is an allegation ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Any allegation against any person I will expunge.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No eminent person can be reflected on. Reflection was sought to be cast on none other than the Prime Minister of India. A reflection was sought to be cast on the former Prime Minister of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the record. If it is an allegation I will expunge it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If through a reference an aspersion is cast, a reflection is cast then it cannot go on record. It would not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have told you I will expunge it. I have already

said that I will go through the record. Mr. Yadav, please wind up.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, if you expunge then half of this lecture is gone. So you may give him more time.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Sir, we never use defamatory words against anybody.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I did not say that he had used defamatory words but his speech consisted of aspersions on the former Prime Minister. (Interruptions) Sir, if this is the precedent then we will have to draw upon the precedent in future and I want the Chair to bear this in mind.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is your ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already said that if there is any allegation on the person I will expunge it. Mr. Yadav please wind up.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Sir, I was narrating that so many commissions have been appointed. So many inquiry reports are there. They have been presented in the Houses also, in the State Assemblies and Parliament also but the Opposition has never demanded any implementation on those reports although they were with regard to the allegations against the corruption of the persons in the office. (Interruptions) There was a commission against \*\* the Chief Minister of Punjab. The Commission of Inquiry report came in. It was never implemented. What happened to that report ? (Interruptions) Why are you worried ? Try to understand these things.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** No interruptions Please. Mr. Yadav, please wind up now.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** As I was telling, the practice in Parliament as well as in the State Assemblies has been that the reports of the Commissions of Inquiry are not discussed in the House ; it may be laid in the Parliament or the State Assemblies. And then it has never been implemented in all cases and never been insisted upon by the Members of the opposition parties for their implementation and discussion. I do not say that it has happened in almost all cases. For some of the cases, the reports have not been discussed and not implemented especially during the period when the opposition was in power, that is the period from 1977 to 1980. There was a Commission of Inquiry report against \*\* the then Chief Minister of Punjab. In 1977, the Opposition allowed him to be the Chief Minister again, when there was a report of the Commission of Inquiry against him. Who implemented it and who acted upon it ?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** We are prepared to withdraw from power with retrospective effect.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** The present legislation is in consonance with the practice already prevailing in the country. It is nothing new and this amending Bill does not give any new powers to the Government. It is, in fact, in the larger interest of the nation. I think, in the atmosphere of amity and sobriety, in which the Punjab problem has been discussed by the opposition and the ruling party Members, the opposition would consider this amendment in the same spirit also. This amendment is on sound footing and I, therefore, support it.

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18.13 hrs

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### Twenty-fifth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

**AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) :** I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

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**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now. Papers to be Laid on the Table. Shri Gadhvi.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) :** Sir, I rise on a point of order. This is a very important matter, because they seek to lay copies of notifications giving certain concessions and exemptions in excise duty and customs duty. It does not mention what the items are. What are the Members supposed to know from this, on what items the concessions have been given and exemptions have been given in excise duties.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** That is why, the notifications are being laid on the Table of the House.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** It has to be mentioned in the intimation to the Members. This is not even a summary of the notifications. I am not asking for details, but they must mention in respect of which goods these concessions and exemptions in excise duties are. This must be stated.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You can look into the notifications ; these are being laid on the Table of the House.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** But I must know something about them now. These are very important powers given to the executive and these have to be exercised with great amount of circumspection and the requirement is that it has to be laid before the House. But the House is not told what these items are and on which these concessions and exemptions in excise duties and customs duties are being given.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) :** Which is the rule which is violated ?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** The rules require that under appropriate section of the Act the notification must be laid before this House.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Which rules of procedure are violated ? What is your point of order ? Under what rule, are you raising it ? That is the point.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** I am not trying to stop the presentation of the notification...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, if he has a point of order let him say what is his point of order.

*(Interruptions).*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I request you to please quote the rule. Kindly explain which is the rule that is violated. You cannot simply go on like this. Quote the rule.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Rule of what ? I am saying that the provisions of the Act themselves are violated.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** That is not the question. We are concerned here with only rules of procedure.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) :** Why are you interrupting him ? You please listen to him.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Kindly have patience for a minute. I am only saying this. Why don't you mention the items of goods also here ? It is a matter of propriety. There is the question of showing proper respect to Parliament.

Make it a workable intimation...*((Interruptions)).*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) :** It is laid on the table of the House. It is there...*(Interruptions).*

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Therefore, why are you quarrelling with me ? I am not quarrelling with you. I am only requesting the Chair that he should make an observation that the type of goods for which concessions and exemptions were announced should also have been mentioned.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** This is a request from the member. He wants some explanation. There is no point of order in it and he is pressing for a point of order.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** It say, 'point of propriety'.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** You rose on a point of order and not on a point of propriety.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Mr. Chidambaram, you seem to be very careful about what other members are saying. I have said both point of order and point of propriety.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Mr. Gadhvi.

#### PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

**Notifications under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 and the Customs Act, 1962**

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B K. GADHVI) :** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of Notification Nos. 364/86—CE to 385/86—CE (Hindi

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding certain concessions and exemptions in excise duties issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See. No LT. 2840/86]

- (2) A copy each of Notification Nos. 386/86—Customs to 391/86—Customs and 393/86—Customs to 398/86—Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July 1986 together with an ex-

planatory memorandum regarding certain concessions and exemptions in customs duties under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2841/86]

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. I do not want any further discussion on this point. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday July 30, 1986/ Sravana 8, 1908 (Saka)*